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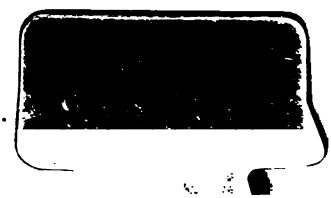
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COURS DE THÊMES,

PAR F. C. RUINET.

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SERIES

OF

GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES,

TO BE TRANSLATED

INTO

French.

By MR. F. C. RUINET,

TEACHER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE AT HAZELWOOD SCHOOL.

BIRMINGHAM:

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AVERTISSEMENT.

LA route que je désire suivre dans ce petit cours de thêmes que j'ai l'honneur d'offrir au public, est de présenter un choix de règles que l'on peut considérer comme étant celles principales qu'un étranger doit étu-dier pour parvenir à la connaîssance grammaticale de la langue Française. Chaque règle est suivie de son thême. Dans les phrases dont la construction peut off-rir la plus petite difficulté, j'ai observé le système d'Hamilton, c'est-à-dire que la sentence a éte mise dans le sens littéral du Français. J'ai évité autant que pos-sible ces emphases hors de la portée du jeune âge, qui embrouillent souvent l'esprit, plutôt que d'atteindre le but proposé, celui d'être parfaitement compris. Je dé-sire écrire particulièrement pour les jeunes personnes qui commencent à apprendre la langue Française, leur rendre claires et précises quelques unes de nos règles que des auteurs ont ecrites et expliquées avec tant de talent, mais qui sont hors de l'intelligence de la plupart des jeunes gens.

Le jeune âge demande comme un jeune arbrisseau une main délicate, prevoyante et attentive à ses besoins. Il demande une nourriture apprêtée et disposée suivant sa force physique et morale. L'Etude pouvant être con-sidérée comme le principal aliment de l'esprit, donnons donc en premier un lait à sucer qui affermisse cet esprit et le prépare à recevoir une nourriture plus forte ; c'est ce but là que je cherche et que je serais heureux d'at-teindre, si ce petit ouvrage grammatical est favorable-ment accueilli.

PREFACE.

THE little work now offered to the public may be considered, in some respects, as an extended imitation of a Series of Exercises, published several years ago, by M. Chevalier. In my capacity of Teacher, I have long used M. Chevalier's book; and whilst I have had opportunity for admiring its excellencies, my attention has also been attracted to some particu-lars, in which an important improvement seems prac-ticable. Easy as those exercises would at first sight appear to be, I have yet, in practice, found them too difficult for mere beginners; and the particular ob-stacles to the pupil's rapid progress, which exist in them, I have endeavoured, in the present little work, to remove. In using the exercises in question, or indeed, any others with which I am acquainted, the pupil has, at the same time, to choose the phrases best suited to the French idiom; to select the most suit-able words from his Dictionary; to inflect those words according to the grammatical construction of the sentence, and to arrange them in the French order, which so frequently differs from the English. It is true, that M. Chevalier has, by the arrangement and classification of the book, done much towards lightening the load; still, however, it appears to me far too heavy, to lay at once, on the shoulders of the youthful pupil. In order, therefore, to remove some of these difficulties, I have given such assistance, in

the selection and internal arrangement of phrases, as will relieve the pupil from all anxiety on those heads, and allow him to devote his attention exclusively to the choice and inflection of words. Thus relieved, the pupil will be able to proceed, with much less assistance from his teacher than was hitherto required; and whilst he will thus be secured from much loss of time, he will also begin gradully to feel increased confidence in himself; and will thus acquire the important habit of depending upon his own resources, instead of waiting for the aid of others.

By the time that the pupil has completed the course of these Exercises he will be found to have acquired considerable skill in the choice of words, and readiness in their inflections; he will, also, have made some acquaintance with French phraseology; and Chevalier's Exercises may now be placed in his hands with advantage, and the ease and rapidity with which he will perform them will much more than compensate for the apparent delay in the commencement.

Here, perhaps, I may be allowed to observe, that the improvements which I have endeavoured to make, should not be disregarded, because they may at first sight appear inconsiderable. Every improvement in the detail of instruction, however small of itself, swells in practice into immense importance; because the difficulties which such improvements remove or obviate, are not merely encountered once, but are constantly recurring in a thousand different shapes, at every stage of the pupil's progress.

In

In conclusion, I may assure those who may think proper to make use of my little work, that my conviction of its utility is not merely theoretic; as I have already availed myself of the opportunities which my situation affords me, for submitting my book to the test of experience; and the trial has entirely confirmed the opinions which I previously entertained. —

HAZELWOOD SERIES

OF

FRENCH EXERCISES.

PART I.

TABLE

Shewing the Declension of the definite Article.

	m.	f.	vow.	plu.
the,	*le,*	*la,*	*l',*	*les.*

of the, or from the,

are rendered by—*du, de la, de l', des.*

du, is placed before a Substantive masculine of the singular number beginning with a consonant, as, of the son, *du fils;* from the father, *du père.*

de la, before a Substantive feminine of the singular number beginning with a consonant, as, of the sister, *de la sœur;* from the mother, *de la mère.*

de l', before a Substantive masculine or feminine of the singular number, but beginning with a vowel or silent h, as, of the child, *de l'enfant;* from the uncle, *de l'oncle;* from the man, *de l'homme.*

to the

is rendered by—*au, à la, à l', aux.*

au, is placed like *du* before a Substantive masculine, as, to the son, *au fils.*

à la, before the feminine like *de la;* as, *à la sœur.*

à l', before a Substantive beginning with a vowel like *de l';* as, to the friendship, *à l'amitié.*

aux, before Substantives of plural number, like *des;* as, to the men, *aux hommes;* to the women, *aux femmes.*

ACCENTS.

Nous avons en Français trois principaux accents que nous appelons, *aigu*, *grave* et *circonflexe*; et nous nous servons en outre de trois différentes sortes de caractères ou marques que nous nommons; *tréma*, *cédille*, et *apostrophe*.

L'accent aigu est fait de droite à gauche (´) et est placé sur la lettre é afin de lui donner un son aigu, comme dans *bonté*, *café*, *félicité*.

L'accent grave est tiré dans une direction opposée c'est-à-dire qu'il est fait de gauche à droite (`); il denote un son ouvert comme dans ces mots, *procès*, *accès*, *succès*.

L'accent circonflexe est la réunion des deux accents; (^) il indique que la syllabe sur la quelle cet accent est placé, doit être prononcée longue et très ouverte, comme dans ces mots, *être*, *chêne*, *pâte*.

Le tréma est deux points que nous mettons sur la dernière, de deux voyelles qui se rencontrent ensemble dans un mot, (¨) la voyelle sur la quelle ces deux points sont mis doit être sonnée comme formant une syllabe particulière.

EXEMPLE.

Poëte, Poële, Noël.

La cedille est une marque crochue que l'on met sous la lettre ç (¸) afin de montrer que cette lettre doit être prononcée comme un *s*, comme dans ces mots *façon*, *garçon*.

L'apostrophe est une petite marque semblable à une virgule, (') dont on se sert en Français comme en Anglais pour marquer l'elision d'une voyelle devant une autre voyelle.

Les voyelles *a*, *e*, *i*, à la fin d'un mot sont les seules que l'on retranche généralement devant des mots qui commencent par une voyelle ou par un *h* muet.

La voyelle *a* se retranche seulement dans l'article et dans le pronom la, comme dans ces mots, *l'ame* pour la ame, *l'eglise* pour la église, je *l'entends* pour je la entends.

La voyelle e se retranche dans les monosyllabes, *quand le mot qui suit* commence par une voyelle ou un h *muet.*

EXEMPLE.

J'y cours pour *je y cours*, je l'entends, pour *je le entends*, il s'offense, pour *il se offense*, je l'habite, pour *je le habite*.

La voyelle *i* se retranche seulement dans la conjonction *si* devant les pronoms personnels *il, ils*, et jamais devant *elle elles*.

EXEMPLE.

S'il vient, pour *si il vient*, s'ils viennent, pour *si ils viennent*. Si elle vient, si elles viennent.

ACCENTS.

We have in French three principal accents, which we call *aigu, grave*, and *circonflexe;* and we use besides three different sorts of characters or marks, thus named; *tréma, cédille*, and *apostrophe*.

The accent *aigu*, in English acute accent, is made from the right to the left (´), and is placed over the letter é to give it a sharp sound, as in *bonté, café, félicité*.

The accent *grave* is drawn in an opposite direction, that is to say, from the left to the right (`), and denotes an open sound, as in these words, *procès, accès, succès*.

The *circumflex* is the union of the two accents, and indicates that the syllable is to be pronounced long and very open (^), as in these words, *être, chêne, pâte*.

The *tréma*, in English dioeresis, is two dots put over the last of two vowels that meet together in a word (¨), it denotes that the vowel upon which this sign is put must be sounded as being a particular syllable, *Poëte, Poële, Noël*.

The *cedille*, in English cedilla, is a crooked mark placed under the letter ç (¸) in order to shew that this letter must be pronounced like *s*, as in these words, *façon, garçon*.

And the *apostrophe* is a small mark made like a comma (’), used to mark the elision of a vowel before another vowel.

The vowels *a, e, i*, at the end of a word are the only ones generally ommitted before words beginning by a *vowel, or by* a silent *h*, that is to say an *h* not sounded.

The omission of the vowel *a* only takes place in the Article and in the Pronoun *la*, as in these words, *l'ame, l'eglise, je l'entends.*

In monosyllables the vowel *e* when mute is always omitted before another vowel, or an *h* mute, as in *j'y cours, je l'entends, il s'offense, je l'habite.*

The elision of the vowel *i* is only made in the Conjunction *si*, before the personal Pronouns *il, ils*, and not before *elle, elles*, as in these words *s'il vient, s'ils viennent, si'elle vient, si elles viennent.*

FORMATION

Du pluriel dans les Noms.

Un nom ou un substantif est le nom que nous donnons à aucune chose que nous pouvons voir ou toucher ou dont nous pouvons nous faire une idée.

Il y a dans les noms en Français deux genres, le masculin et le feminin et deux nombres le singulier et le pluriel.

Le pluriel dans les noms se forme généralement en ajoutant un *s* au singulier.

EXEMPLE.

Un homme, des hommes, une femme, des femmes.

EXCEPTIONS.

Tous les noms qui se terminent au singulier par *s*, *x*, ou *z*, conservent la même terminaison pour former le pluriel.

EXEMPLE.

Un fils, des fils, une voix, des voix, un nez, des nez.

Tous les noms qui se terminent au singulier par *au*, *eu*, *ou*, prennent généralement un *x* au lieu d'un *s*, pour former le pluriel, comme l'eau, les eaux, le feu, les feux, le caillou, les cailloux.

Tous les noms qui se terminent au singulier par *al* ou par *ail*, forment leur pluriel en changeant *al* et *ail* en *aux.*

EXEMPLE.

Cheval, chevaux, hopital, hopitaux, travail, travaux,

Les mots suivants sont exceptés :

Bal, détail, cal, camail, carnaval, gouvernail, mail, eventail, poitrail, régal et Serail: et quelques autres que la pratique apprendra à connaître. Tous ces substantifs prennent un *s* à la fin pour former le pluriel.

Règle générale: Le pluriel dans les polysyllabes qui se terminent par *ant* ou *ent* se forme en changeant la lettre *t* en *s*.

EXEMPLE.

Un enfant, des enfans, un mouvement, des mouvemens.

FORMATION

Of the plural number in the Nouns.

A Noun, or Substantive is the name of any thing that we can see or touch, or of which we have an idea.

The French Nouns have two genders, the masculine and the feminine, and two numbers, the singular and plural.

Generally speaking, the plural number, in the French Substantives, is formed by adding an *s* to the singular, as a man *un homme ;* some men, *des hommes ;* a woman, *une femme ;* some women, *des femmes.*

EXCEPTIONS.

All Nouns ending in the singular by *s, x, z,* preserve the same terminations for the plural, as *fils,* son ; *fils,* sons ; *voix,* voice ; *voix,* voices ; *nez,* nose; *nez,* noses.

All Nouns ending by *au, eu, ou,* commonly form their plural by adding *x* instead of s to the singular. (*)

All Nouns ending by *al* or by *ail* change *al* and *ail* into *aux,* to form their plural.

The following words are excepted *bal, détail, cal, camail, carnaval, gouvernail, mail, éventail, poitrail, régal, sérail,* and a few more which practice will soon teach. All these Substantives take *s* for the sign of the plural.

(*) Some Nouns or Adjectives ending in *ou* form their plural by adding *s* to the singular instead of x, *filou, filous, matou matous, clou, clous.*

The final *t* in polysyllables ending by *ant* or *ent*, is, according to the general rule, changed into *s*, for the sign of the plural.

EXAMPLE.

un enfant,	a child,
les enfans,	the children,

EXERCISE

On the Accents and on the formation of the plural in the Substantives.

Die, dice, smoke, smokes, chimney, chimneys, sword, swords, pin, pins, spoon, spoons, ruler, rulers, garter, garters, lip, lips, century, centuries, head, heads, box, boxes, peach, peaches, exercise, exercises, pagan, pagans, poet, poets, stove, stoves, poem, poems, boy, boys, snail, snails, ice, ices, fashion, fashions, fish-hook, fish-hooks, star, stars, faction, factions, action, actions, hare, hares, grace, graces, gutter, gutters, gate, gates, cottage, cottages, tomb, tombs, debtor, debtors, lie, lies, tale, tales, spade, spades, spy, spies, scholar scholars, shade, shades, plough, ploughs, scheme, schemes, chin, chins, town, towns, foe, foes, son, sons, voice, voices, nose, noses, well, wells, lamb, lambs, calf, calves, sparrow, sparrows, knocker, knockers, hat, hats, fire, fires, cabbage, cabbages, artichoke, artichokes, leek, leeks, bull, bulls, raven, ravens, nail, nails, hole, holes, hospital, hospitals, labour, labours, arsenal, arsenals, crystal, crystals, horse, horses, canal, canals, coral, corals, ball, balls, fan, fans, mall, malls, carnival, carnivals, seraglio, seraglios, detail, details, wind, winds, (*) peasant, peasants, apartment, apartments, monument, monuments, inhabitant, inhabitants, change, changes, convent, convents, suitor, suitors, child, children, elephant, elephants, mare, mares, sacrament, sacraments, tooth, teeth.

(*) *In monosyllables as vent*, the final *t* must not be changed *into s for the sign of the plural*, but *s* must be added, as les vents.

DE L'ARTICLE.

L'article est un petit mot que nous mettons devant le substantif, pour en fair connaître le genre et le nombre et qui montre l'étendue de sa signification.

Quelques grammairiens distinguent trois sortes *d'articles*, savoir :

L'article défini, l'article indéfini, et l'article partitif.

L'article dèfini est,

le, *la*, *l'* *les*.

le, est placé devant un substantif masculin singulier commençant par une consonne, comme le jardin, le livre.

la, est placé devant un substantif feminin singulier commençant aussi par une consonne, comme la table, la maison.

l' est placé devant un substantif singulier commençant par une voyelle ou par un h muet aussi bien pour le masculin que pour le féminin, comme l'homme, l'humanité, l'amitié, l'étranger.

les, est placé devant aucun substantif du nombre pluriel pour les deux genres, comme les hommes, les femmes, les jardins, les maisons.

OF THE ARTICLE.

The Article is a little word prefixed to a Noun or Substantive, to point out the gender and number of the Substantive, and to show the extent of its signification.

French Articles are, definite, indefinite and partitive.

The definite Article is,

the *le*, *la*, *l'* *les*.

le, is placed before a Substantive masculine singular beginning by a consonant.

la, is placed before a feminine singular beginning also with a consonant.

l', is placed before a Substantive singular beginning with a vowel or an h not aspirated, as well for the masculine as for the feminine.

les, is placed before any Substantives of the plural number and for both genders.

EXERCISE

On the Definite Article.

The father, the fathers, the fear, the life, the horror, the love, the virtue, the delight, the taste, the health, the Italy,* the Europe, the France, the Finland, the charter, the bulwarks, the professor, the dove, the emblem, the companions, the busy-body, the footman, the lessons, the pound, the crown, the cock, the moon, the sun, the wine, the Spaniard, the Portuguese, the American, the Italian, the Russian, the Swede, the Pole, the catholics, the protestants, the war, the Mahometan, the grandfather, the lemon, the amber, the saffron, the cotton, the tobacco, the jasper, the ape, the parrot, the grape, the plums, the musician, the duke, the bottle, the cloth, the eggs, the ell, the measure, the league, the ambition, the amazon, the amiability, the anchorage, the penalty, the alliance, the elocution, the almanack, the aloes, the lark, the mixture, the tinder, the alum, the improvement, the carriage, the rings, the animosity, the clasp, the weasel, the cradle, the shepherd, the bayonet, the balm, the snipe, the spade, the crutch, the barometer.

DE L'ARTICLE INDEFINI.

L'article indéfini est un mot dont on se sert pour désigner un objet, mais non d'une manière particulière; il signifie aucune personne ou aucune chose.

L'article indéfini est *un* et *une*.

un, est employé devant aucun substantif du genre masculin et du nombre singulier, comme un homme, un éléphant, un jardin.

une, est employé devant aucun substantif du genre feminin et du nombre singulier, comme une femme, une église, une hospitalité.

---

* In French the Article is generally used before the proper names of Kingdoms, Countries, &c. though in English it is omitted; the only exception is when those names are the same as those of the Capitals.

Venice,	Naples,	Morocco.
Venise,	*Naples,*	*Maroc.*

OF THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

The indefinite Article is used to point out an object, but not particularly; it signifies any one, any thing.

The indefinite Article is a or an, in French *un*, *une*.

Un is placed before any Substantive of the masculine gender and singular number.

Une is placed before any Substantive of the feminine gender and singular number.

EXERCISE

On the Indefinite Article.

An heir, a pen, an ear, a year, a prayer, an urn, a garden, an eye, a hostler, an office, an heiress, an hour, a water, a bone, an anchor, an ink, an awl, a breath, a broom, a ballet, a mud, an end, a chain, an oak, a swan, a sign, a choir, a heart, a corner, a quince, an earl, an account, a tale, a shell, a body, a corn, a finger, an echo, a pond, a summer, a face, a pheasant, a ridge, a festival, a liver, a time, a stock, a favour, a hedge, a landlord, a bed, a mayor, a sea, a mother, a pine-tree, a pea, a weight, a pan, a house, a pulse, a wheel, a saw, a sound, a bran, a weather, a complexion, a carpet, an aunt, a tent, a top, a tune, a vein, a worm, a way, a witch, a cask, a fleece, a cooper, a shoemaker, a tailor, a hatter, a joiner, a carpenter, a mason, an architect, a baker, a butcher, a clock-maker, a glazier, an apothecary, a surgeon, a bookseller, a cart-wright, a coal-merchant, a carman, a gardener, a vine-dresser, a locksmith, a farrier, a jockey, a tanner, a glover, a cap-maker, a toyman, a grocer, a governor, a professor, a master.

DE L'ARTICLE PARTITIF.

On se sert de l'article partitif pour donner un sens général au substantif. N'ayant pas en Français de mots qui correspondent éxactement à la signification des mots Anglais *some* ou *any* nous les rendons en Français ainsi *qu'il suit :*

par du, (of the) devant un substantif ou un adjectif masculin singulier commençant par une consonne.

de la, (of the) devant un substantif ou un adjectif feminin singulier commençant par une consonne.

de l', (of the) devant un substantif ou un adjectif singulier mais commençant par une voyelle ou un h muet.

des, (of the) devant aucuns substantifs du nombre pluriel pour les deux genres.

EXEMPLE.

Du lait, du bon lait, de la viande, de la bonne viande, de l'eau, de l'aimable enfant, des oranges, des pommes.

Remarque : Quand cependant *some* ou *any* sont placés devant un adjectif du nombre pluriel, ils sont rendus par *de*, si l'adjectif commence par une consonne et *d'*, si
of of
l'adjectif commence par une voyelle ou un *h* muet.

EXEMPLE.

De bonnes oranges, d'aimables amis,

OF THE PARTITIVE ARTICLE.

The partitive Article is used to give a general sense to the Substantive : as in French we have not words corresponding with *some* or *any*, we render them by *of the*. When, however, the Substantive is in the plural number, and is at the same time preceded by an Adjective the word *some* or *any* is rendered by *of*.

EXAMPLE.

Give me some milk, *donnez-moi du lait ;* any meat,
of the of the
de la viande ; some good oranges, *de bonnes oranges ;*
of the
some amiable friends, *d'aimables amis*.
of the

EXERCISE

On some *or* any *placed before Substantives and Adjectives.*

Some Hungarians, some Irishmen, some Jews, some Russians, some Poles, some Africans, some Germans, *some chickens*. Some goose, some pigeon, some water, *some duck*, some bad ink, some partridge, some hare,

some rabbit, some parsley, some chervil, some horse-radish, some good cabbages, some lettice, some endive, some purslain, some cresses, some shalots, some gilly flower, some wax, some good prose, some paste board, some parchment, any linen, some buckles, some pretty socks, some gaiters, some braces, some blood, some physic, some philosophy, some music, some painting, some sculpture, some dancing, some bad drawings, some geography, some mind, some minerals, some gold, any silver, some copper, some iron, some steel, some bronze, some rice, some corn, some oats, some barley, some hemp-seed, some straw, some hay, some strength, some good vegetables, any food, some drink, some days, some salt, any powder, some dust, some white, some black, some grey, some blue, some yellow, some red, some light, some months, some seasons, some years.

DES ADJECTIFS.

L'adjectif est un mot dont on se sert pour qualifier et pour particulariser la signification générale du substantif.

L'adjectif en Français est généralement placé après le substantif, mais quelle que soit la place de ce substantif, il s'accorde en genre et en nombre avec lui.

FORMATION

Du genre féminin dans les Adjectifs.

Le féminin dans les adjectifs se forme généralement du masculin en ajoutant un *e* muet, comme *aisé, aisée, cher, chère.*

EXCEPTION.

Les adjectifs qui finissent par un *e* muet n'admettent aucune variation, c'est-à-dire que le masculin et le féminin sont écrits semblablement, comme un homme sage, une femme sage, un exercice facile, une traduction difficile.

Toutes les autres exceptions seront trouvées en consultant la table générale qui suit.

OF ADJECTIVES.

An Adjective is a word used to qualify and to particularise the general signification of the Substantive.

The Adjective in French is generally placed after the Substantive, but whatever may be its place, it agrees in gender and in number with the Substantive to which it belongs.

ON THE FORMATION

Of the feminine Gender in Adjectives.

The feminine is generally formed from the masculine by the addition of *e* mute.

EXCEPTION.

Adjectives ending in *e* mute, have the masculine and feminine alike; as a wise man, *un homme sage;* a wise woman, *une femme sage.*

GENERAL TABLE,

Shewing how to form the feminine in the Adjectives according to their different terminations.

The first column indicates the ending in the Adjectives, the second shows how to make the feminine, and the next contains examples.

Adjectives ending in	Make their Feminine as follow.	Masculine.	Feminine.	
d	e	grand,	grande,	great.
é	e	aise,	aisée,	easy.
i	e	joli,	jolie,	pretty.
t	e	haut,	haute,	high.
aux,	ausse.	faux,	fausse,	false.
c,	che.	sec,	sèche,	dry.
eau,	elle.	beau,	belle,	handsome.
el,	elle.	mortel,	mortelle,	mortal.
eil,	eille.	parcil,	parcille,	alike.
eur, (*)	euse	chanteur,	chantause,	singer.
eux,	euse.	envieux,	envieuse,	envious.

(*) Except *majeur, mineur, supérieur, inférieur,* &c. which *take an e* mute for the sign of the feminine, according to the *general rule.*

Adjectives ending in	Make their Feminine as follow.	Masculine.	Feminine.	
f,	ve.	neuf,	neuve,	new.
l,	lle.	gentil,	gentille,	genteel.
n,	nne.	bon,	bonne	good.
ou,	olle.	fou,	folle,	mad.
oux,	ouse.	jaloux,	jalouse,	jealous.
s,	sse,	gros,	grosse,	large.
t,	tte,	net,	nette,	clean.

EXCEPTIONS.

Grec makes in the feminine *Grecque*, Greek, and so on *Turc*, *Turque*, Turk, *caduc*, *caduque*, decaying. *frais*, *fraiche*, fresh, *long*, *longue*, long, *favori*, *favorite*, favourite, *civil*, *civile*, civil, *subtil*, *subtile*, subtile, *vieux*, *vieille*, old, *ras*, *rase*, flat, *roux*, *rousse*, ruddy, *vert*, *verte*, green, *doux*, *douce*, sweet.

EXERCISES

On Articles, Nouns, and Adjectives.

The ox is a laborious animal. The dog is the friend
animal laborious.
and companion of man. The dove is the emblem of con-
the
stancy. You had a vigilant and courageous cock.
cock
Wise men love the truth. William the third has been
the men wise
king of England. He loved the princess Maria. She was daughter of James the second. The wicked are too numerous. He received some good wine from France.
trop
They act with (a) great prudence. She had received some bad thread. She is a pretty little girl. We will
her
love her. Thou receivedst some bad nuts. She did re-
la
ceive a white gown.(*) She receives a handsome watch. I shall receive some good apples from America. He has acted like a great man. She acted as a bad woman.

(*) say a *gown white*, because in French the Adjective of colour *is always placed* after a Substantive.

She was a good singer. We have had some good singers. She has been envious and jealous. He would have received a large sum of money. I shall receive some new shoes. I have a new house. They did receive a large box. I have had some dry wafers. I have some dry wafers dry. boots. They have had some false keys. dry. some keys false.

Will you have some good vegetables? He has sold some fresh eggs. She would have received a long letter. eggs fresh. He sells some good hats. They sold some good hats good. meat. We did sell some good plays. Have some large paper paper. We sell some pretty parrots. England is a fine large. L'Angleterre kingdom. Italy is the garden of Europe. Cæsar was L'Italie L'Europe. an ambitious man. I shall sell a large country house. man ambitious. house of country. I received the opinion of the learned men. They shall men learned. sell a good mare. They have sold a pretty carriage. She has an honest pride. He is a brave and generous pr de decent. man man. He had a convenient and spacious house. Virtue house The and vice are two opposite things. Politeness is a sumthe things The mary of all moral virtues. Civility is a collection of the virtues moral. The descretion, complaisance, and prudence. of of

---

He is a prudent and wise man. The life of man is This is man prudent and wise. the man short and miserable. The temples are large and magnificent. Have you any ripe fruit? Had he any trees? fruit ripe. The castle that you sold is vast. In the night all cats the are grey. A good name is always desirable. A good lawyer is a bad neighbour. Love me a little, and love me long. It is rainy weather. It is good fishing in It makes a weather rainy. It makes to fish in of the *troubled water.* Long patience is a plaster for all sores. *water troubled* a the

I like French soup. They would have some white bread.
the soup French. bread white.
Let him have some brown bread. Let us have some
bread brown.
fresh bread. You have some clean glasses. He has had
bread fresh. glasses clean.
a white handkerchief.
handkerchief white.

DES DÉGRÉS DE COMPARAISON

Dans les Adjectifs.

Nous comptons ordinairement trois dégrés de comparaison savoir: le positif, le comparatif et le superlatif.

Le positif n'est rien autre chose que la simple forme de l'adjectif: comme quand nous disons, *c'est une charmante dame, c'est un bel homme, charmante et bel* sont des adjectifs mis au positif, parcequ' ils expriment la qualité d'un objet ou d'une personne sans augmentation ni diminution.

Les Grammairiens Français reconnaissent trois différentes sortes de comparatifs, savoir: Le *comparatif d'égalité*, le *comparatif* de *supériorité* et le *comparatif d'infériorité*.

OF THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON

In the Adjectives.

There are commonly reckoned three degrees of Comparison; the *Positive*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

The *Positive* is nothing more than the simple form of the Adjective; as, when we say

She is a lovely lady,	*C'est une charmante dame.*
He is a handsome man,	*C'est un bel homme.*
He is a good and wise young man,	*C'est un jeune homme bon et sage.*

Lovely, handsome, good, wise, are Adjectives in the positive; because they express the quality of an object, or a person, without any increase or diminution.

French Grammarians enumerate three different sorts of comparatives, called the Comparative of Equality, the Comparative of Superiority, and the Comparative of Inferiority.

DU COMPARATIF D'EGALITÉ.(*)

Le comparatif d'egalité se trouve dans les phrases suivantes; comme, *Elle écrit aussi bien qui moi. Il est aussi savant que vous.*

Il se forme en Français en mettant *aussi* devant un adjectif ou un adverbe, comme, *Il est aussi charitable que vous. Elle chante aussi bien que moi.*

Il se forme en mettant *autant de* devant un substantif singulier ou pluriel, et *autant* devant un participe passé, ou quand la comparaison est faite entre deux verbes.

EXEMPLES.

J'ai autant d'argent que vous. Il a autant de chevaux que son père. Il est autant loué que son frère. Il est autant aimé qu' estimé.

OF THE COMPARATIVE OF EQUALITY.

The Comparative of Equality is said to exist in such sentences as, *She writes as well as I. He is as learned as you.*

It is formed in French by prefixing *aussi* (†) to an Adjective or an Adverb; *autant de*, to a Substantive singular; *autant de* to a Substantive plural; and *autant* to a Participle past, or when the comparison is made between two Verbs.

As, after a Comparative of Equality, is rendered in French by *que*.

(*) Comparatif d'egalité veut dire, établir une comparaison entre deux personnes, ou entre deux choses, et trouver que l'une est *égale à l'autre.*

(†) *And never si* which must not be used in a Comparative.

EXERCISE.

She is as tall as her aunt. Paul is as learned as Peter. You are as studious as my brother. He is as wise as Cato. This letter is as long as yours. She is as prudent as you. We are not as happy as they. The fruits of our garden are as pretty as delicious. That lady is as rich as charitable. This young man is as courageous as rash. That old man has as much money as he. They have acted with as much prudence as expedition. That history is as amusing as useful. These young men are as bold as clever. That exercise is as short as easy. My daughter is as much beloved as cherished. He has sold as much fruit as you. The citizens of this city are as virtuous as esteemed. She had as much milk as cream. That good mother is as virtuous and charitable as her daughters. The works of that author are as much appreciated as read. The judges have been as severe as unjust. Your sister as been as assiduous as you. Your fields are as fertile as mine.

DU COMPARATIF DE SUPÉRIORITÉ. (*)

Le comparatif de supériorité se forme généralement en Français, en mettant *plus* devant un adjectif, un adverbe, ou un participe passé, et *plus de* devant un substantif soit singulier ou pluriel.

EXEMPLES,

Il est plus obéissant que son frère. Il est plus mal que vous ne pensez. Elle est plus porteé à la vertu que son frère. J'ai plus de patience que vous. Il a plus de maisons que son ami.

(*) Comparatif de Supériorité veut dire, établir une comparaison entre deux personnes ou entre deux choses, et trouver que l'une est supérieure à l'autre.

OF THE COMPARATIVE OF SUPERIORITY.

It is generally formed in French by prefixing *plus* to an Adjective, an Adverb, or a Participle past; and *plus de* to a Substantive either singular or plural. *Than* is always rendered by *que* after an Adjective; and *que de* before a Substantive.

Than being followed by a Verb, *ne* must be placed before that Verb; as, This boy is more industrious than you think. *Ce garçon est plus industrieux que vous ne pensez.*

EXERCISE.

The colour of this picture is more varied than distinct. This science is more useful than agreeable. Your brother is more remarkable than you. My shoemaker is richer than your tailor. Your cousin is more inclined
more rich
to virtue than to vice. That prince is more ambitious
the the
than moderate. His advices are more necessary than you think. Our ancestors were wiser than you im-
ne more wise ne
agine. That man is more powerful than you believe.
ne
This child is younger than you said. The battle was
more young ne
more horrible than you thought. That mountain is higher
ne more high
than it appears. You are prettier than your aunt. She
more pretty
is lovelier than her sister. He is more handsome than
more lovely
you. Your mother was more descreet than I expected.
ne me
He is more opulent than your neighbour. This young man is greater than his father. This cloth is finer than
more great more fine
yours. My wine is better (*) than that of my friends.
the your. celui

(*) EXCEPTIONS.—When the Comparative of Superioity is not made by prefixing *plus* to an Adjective, &c.

Adjectives in the Positive.		Superiority.	*Adjectives in the Comparative.*	
Bon,	Good.....		*Meilleur,*	Better.
Bien,	Well.....		*Mieux,*	——

DU COMPARATIF D'INFÉRIORITÉ. (*)

Le comparatif d'infériorité se forme en mettant *moins* et *pas aussi* devant un adjectif ou un adverbe, et *moins de* devant un substantif soit singulier ou pluriel.

EXEMPLES.

Il est moins savant que moi. Il est moins bien que son frère. Il n'est pas aussi riche que vous. Il a moins de générosité que vous.

OF THE COMPARATIVE OF INFERIORITY.

It is formed by prefixing *moins* to an Adjective or
less
an Adverb; *moins de* to a Substantive, either singular or
less or fewer
plural. (†) *Than* is rendered by *que* and *que de.*

EXERCISE.

Silver is not as precious as gold. He has less fortune
The than the of
than his brother. They have fewer pigeons than hens.
of of
He has not as much pride as I. She had not as much
of than to me. of
vanity as her sister. They have not received so much
than of
company as you. This old man has less strength than
than of
that old woman. Your hat is less large than mine.
the

Mauvais,	Bad, ill.....	Inferiority.	*Pire,*	Worse.
Mal,	Badly.....		*Pis,* (†)	
Petit,	Little.....		*Moindre,*	Less. (‡)
Peu,	——		*Moins,*	——

(†) We say also *plus mal.*

(‡) We say also *plus petit.* And *pas aussi.*
not as much or so much.

(*) Comparative d'infériorité veut dire, établir une comparaison entre deux personnes ou entre deux choses, et trouver que l'une est inférieure à l'autre.

(†) As much and as many, so much and so many, are rendered by *autant ou autant de,* when the Verb is used negatively.

They have not had so many servants as your uncle. I
of than
am less fortunate than my friend. She is less fearful
than her sister. He is not as affectionate as his brother.
than
These tulips are not as pretty as my roses. I am not
then
so much succoured as you. My father has not received
than
as many letters as my uncle. You write less often now
of than
than does your sister. I am not so busy as he. Your
than lu'.
watch is not as good as mine. My room is not as dark
than the
as yours. They are less bold than courageous. These
than the hardis
shoes are less good than those boots. Your teacher is
not as clever as mine. My breakfast is not as good as
than the than the
yours. You are not as tired as your cousin. He is less
than
zealous than his friend.

DU SUPERLATIF. (*)

Le superlatif en Français se forme en plaçant, *très*, *bien*, *fort*, *extrêmement*, *le plus*, *la plus*, *les plus*, devant un adjectif, un adverbe, ou un participe passé, lorsqu'ils sont employés dans le superlatif.

EXEMPLES.

Il est très heureux. Il est fort riche. Elle est bien contente. Il est le plus savant des hommes.

(*) Superlatif veut dire la personne ou la chose placée dans le plus haut dégré ou dans un très haut dégré.

Il y a en Français deux sortes de superlatifs, savoir; le superlatif relatif et le superlatif absolu.

Le superlatif se forme en plaçant le, la, les, du, de la, des, mon, ton, son, notre, votre, leur, devant les adjectifs comparatifs et aussi devant les adverbes plus, pire, meilleur, moindre et moins.

Le superlatif relatif établit une comparaison, mais cette comparaison est générale; et il exprime une qualité à un dégré ou plus ou moins élevé dans un objet que dans un autre.

Le superlatif absolu exprime, comme le surperlatif relatif, une qualité à un dégré plus ou moins élevé. Mais il exprime cette qualité d'une manière absolue, sans aucune relation, sans aucun rapport à une autre chose, c'est-à-dire qu'il n'énonce aucune comparaison.

OF THE SUPERLATIVE.

It is formed in French by prefixing, *très*, *bien*, *fort*, *extrêmement*, *le plus*, *la plus*, *les plus*, to an Adjective, an Adverb, or a past Participle used in the superlative; *in*, after a superlative, is rendered by *de*, as—

I have the finest flower in this garden.
J'ai la plus jolie fleur de ce jardin.

EXERCISE.

Antiochus was the most impious of all the princes. The most prejudicial of all vices is pride. The most learned men always study. (*) The most ignorant people are not desirious of learning. These tales are very amusing. The finest ancient edifices in Rome are the Pantheon and the Rotonda. The most ancient customs are very much esteemed. The Roman laws were very wise. Xerxes was the most senseless of all the Persian kings. Demosthenes was the most famous orator of Greece. Your uncle is the most happy man in this town. London the capital of England, and Paris the capital of France, are the most magnificent towns in Europe. London is the largest, and Paris is the most famous. The temple of Jupiter was the most remarkable of all the temples in Rome. Nero, the Roman emperor, was a very wicked man. Samson, a judge of the Hebrews, was the most vigorous man. Cicero was the gratest and the most

the vices the pride
study always. people the most ignorant
envious to learn.
most fine at
customs the most ancient
très laws Roman
kings of
the man the most happy
the the
most large
at emperor Roman
man the most vigorous. most great

(*) We never say in French *always study*, but *study always*. *The Adverb* is commonly placed after the Verb.

eloquent of the orators of antiquity. Alexander, the son o
the
Philip, king of Macedon, was the most valiant and the most ambitious man.
man the most ambitious.

RÈGLES PARTICULIERES,

Sur les Noms de nombre.

Il y a deux sortes de noms de nombre, savoir, les noms de nombre cardinaux et les noms de nombre ordinaux.

Les noms de nombre cardinaux sont ainsi appelés parce qu'ils sont employés à indiquer le nombre des personnes ou des choses, et qu'ils répondent à cette question: Combien sont ils ? un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, &c.

Les noms de nombre ordinaux indiquent l'ordre et le rang que des personnes ou des choses occupent entr'elles, comme par exemple, Premier, second, troisième, quatrième, &c.

Avec les exceptions de Premier et Second, tous les noms de nombre ordinaux se forment en Français des cardinaux en ajoutant *ième* à ceux qui finissent avec une consonne, comme par exemple, de *sept* se forme *septième* de *huit* se forme *huitième*, &c.

Les noms de nombre cardinaux qui finissent par un *e* muet, changent cette terminaison en *ième*, comme *quatre*, *quatrième*.

EXCEPTIONS.

Ceux qui finissent par *f* changent cette consonne en *vième*, comme, neuf, *neuvième*.

La consonne *q* dans les noms de nombre est la seule lettre qui prend un *u* indépendamment de *ième*, comme, *cinq*, *cinquième*.

RÈGLES GÉNÉRALES,

Sur Vingt, Cent et Mille.

Vingt et cent sont les seuls noms de nombre qui prennent un *s* quand ils sont multipliés par un autre nom de nombre.

Vingt dans *quatre-vingt* seulement, prend un *s* quand il est suivi immédiatement par un substantif ou un adjectif, comme par exemple : vous me donniez *quatre-vingts* livres sterlings. J'ai reçu *quatre-vingts* bonnes pièces de vin.

Mais si *quatre-vingt* n'est pas suivi immédiatement par un substantif ou un adjectif, ou si un autre nom de nombre vient après, alors *quatre-vingt* est invariable c'est-à-dire qu'il ne prend pas d' *s*.

EXEMPLES.

Le nombre des livres que vous m' envoyâtes est *quatre-vingt*. Il m' envoya *quatre-vingt* six arbres.

Cent prend un *s* à la fin s'il est multiplié par un nom de nombre, qu'il soit suivi par un substantif ou non.

EXEMPLES.

Ils étaient huit cents. Je vis huit cents hommes. *Mais Cent* ne prend jamais d'*s* quoique multiplié par un nom de nombre si un autre nombre vient immédiatement après, comme par exemple: J'ai vu neuf *cent* cinquante hommes. Trois *cent* soixante dix chevaux.

MIL ET MILLE.

Mil s'écrit de cette manière, seulement quand il est employé pour indiquer la date d'une année.

EXEMPLES.

L'an *mil* huit cent douze. L'an mil sept cent quatre-vingt quatorze.

Autrement on ecrit toujours *Mille* d'une manière invariable, c'est-à-dire sans y ajouter un *s*, qu' il soit multiplié par un nom de nombre ou non.

EXEMPLES.

Vingt *mille* hommes entrerent en Espagne. Il m'envoya *mille* francs.

PARTICULAR RULES,

On Nouns of number.

They are of two sorts the Cardinal and Ordinal numbers. The Cardinal Nouns are thus called, because they

are employed to indicate the number of persons and of things, and answer to this question: How many are they? One, two, three, *un*, *deux*, *trois*.

The Ordinal Numbers indicate the order, the rank, that persons or things occupy between themselves, such are first, second, third, *premier*, *second*, *troisième*.

With the exceptions of *premier* and *second*, all the ordinal numbers in French are formed from the cardinal by adding *ième* to those ending with a consonant; as, from *sept*, seven, is formed *septième*, seventh, from *huit*, eight is formed *huitième*, eighth, &c.

Nouns of number which end in a muet *e* change that termination into *ième*; as, *quatre*, *quatrième*, four, fourth.

EXCEPTIONS.

Those ending by *f* change that consonant into *vième*; as, *neuf*, *neuvième*, nine, ninth.

The *q* in the Nouns of number is the only letter which takes *u* besides *ième*; as, *cinq*, *cinquième*, five, fifth.

GENERAL RULES.

Vingt and *cent* are the only words which take *s* when multiplied by another number.

Vingt in *quatre-vingt* takes *s* when immediately followed by a Substantive or an Adjective; as, You gave me eighty pounds.—*Vous me donniez quatre-vingts livres sterlings.* But if not immediately followed by a Substantive, or if another number comes after it, then it remains invariable; as, Eighty was the number that I received.—*Quatre-vingt fut le nombre que je reçus.* He sent me eighty-six trees.—*Il m'envoya quatre-vingt six arbres.*

Cent takes *s* at the end, whether followed by a Substantive or not; but if multiplied by any number, as, I have received eight hundred of them.—*J'en ai recu huit cents.* I saw eight hundred men.—*Je vis huit cents hommes.*

But *Cent* is always invariable if another number comes after it; as, Nine hundred and fifty men.—*Neuf cent cinquante hommes.* Three hundred and seventy horses. *Trois cent soixante dix chevaux.*

MIL AND MILLE.

Mil is thus spelled only when employed to point out the date of a year, otherwise it is always written *Mille* invariably, without any additional letter for the plural number; as, I was born in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.—*Je fus néen l'année* mil *sept cent quatre vingt quatorze.* Twenty thousand men entered Spain.—*Vingt* mille *hommes entrerent en Espagne.*

NOUNS OF NUMBER.

Cardinal Numbers.

One,	*un*, or *une*	thirty-one,	*trente un*
two,	*deux*	thirty-two,	*trente deux*
three,	*trois*	forty,	*quarante*
four,	*quatre*	forty-one,	*quarante un*
five,	*cinq*	fifty,	*cinquante*
six,	*six*	fifty-one,	*cinquante un*
seven,	*sept*	sixty,	*soixante*
eight,	*huit*	seventy,	*soixante-dix*
nine,	*neuf*	seventy-one,	*soixante onze*
ten,	*dix*	seventy-two,	*soixante douze*
eleven,	*onze*	eighty,	*quatre-vingt*
twelve,	*douze*	ninety,	*quatre-vingt-dix*
thirteen,	*treize*	ninety-one,	*quatre-vingt onze*
fourteen,	*quatorze*	ninety-two,	*quatre-vingt douze*
fifteen,	*quinze*	a hundred,	*cent*
sixteen,	*seize*	a hundred & one,	*cent un*
seventeen,	*dix-sept*	a hundred & two,	*cent deux*
eighteen,	*dix-huit*	two hundred,	*deux cents*
nineteen,	*dix-neuf*	three hundred,	*trois cents*
twenty,	*vingt*	a thousand,	*un mille*
twenty-one,	*vingt un*	two thousand,	*deux mille*
twenty-two,	*vingt deux*	three thousand,	*trois mille*
thirty,	*trente*	a million,	*un million*

Ordinal Numbers.

The first,	*le premier, e.*	twentieth,	*le vingtième*
second,	*le second, e.*	twenty-first,	*le vingt-unième*
third,	*le troisième*	twenty-second,	*le vingt deuxième*
fourth,	*le quatrième*	thirtieth,	*le trentième*
fifth,	*le cinquième*	thirty-first,	*le trente-unième*
sixth,	*le sixième*	fortieth,	*le quarantième*
seventh,	*le septième*	fiftieth,	*le cinquantième*
eighth,	*le huitième*	sixtieth,	*le soixantième*
ninth,	*le neuvième*	seventieth,	*le soixante dixième*
tenth,	*le dixième*	seventy-first,	*le soixante onzième*
eleventh,	*le onzième*	eightieth,	*le quatre-vingtième*
twelfth,	*le douzième*	ninetieth,	*le quatre-vingt-dixième*
thirteenth,	*le treizième*	hundredth,	*le centième*
fourteenth,	*le quatorzième*	hundred and first,	*le cent unième*
fifteenth,	*le quinzième*	hundred & second,	*le cent deuxième*
sixteenth,	*le seizième*	thousandth.	*le millième*
seventeenth	*le dix-septième*	thousand & first,	*le mille et unième*
eighteenth,	*le dix-huitième*	millionth,	*le millionième.*
nineteenth,	*le dix-neuvième*		

EXERCISES.(*)

Fifteen hundred horses are dead. Five hundred men arrived this morning. Twenty thieves have been put in prison. The total number was one million *one* thousand *one* hundred *and* ten. My father was born *on* the fourth of June, *one* thousand seven hundred *and* thirty-four
eight. More than *a* thousand ships did compose the of
fleet. The population of that country is one million of of
souls. The passage of Thermopylæ was defended by the
three hundred Spartans. There were ten thousand foot Il y avait
soldiers and six hundred *and* fifty horsemen. That happened in the year *one* thousand seven hundred *and* nine-ty-nine. My mother died *on* the sixth of November, *one* six
thousand seven hundred *and* thirty-nine. My sister was married *on* the twenty-first of August, *one* thousand one
eight hundred *and* twenty-seven. We live at number Street Saint
one hundred forty-five, Saint James-street. The soldiers James, hundred forty-five.
fell by hundreds. There were seen some thousands of centaines. one saw thousand
insects. You owe me two thousand nine hundred *and* me owe
eighty francs. He has retired from commerce with a for- himself is retired of the
tune of one million nine hundred thousand francs. More than two thousand five hundred persons went to the play last week. Conrad the third was proclaimed the week last.
emperor in the year eleven hundred *and* thirty-eight. The Bastille was taken *on* the fourteenth of July, *one* fourteen
thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. France was The

(*) The Conjunction *and* generally used in English between two *Nouns of number*, is generally omitted in French.

EXEMPLE.

One hundred and ten, say in French, one hundred ten.

declared *a* republic *on* the twenty-first of September, *one*
one
thousand seven hundred *and* ninety-two.

Homer, who was a poor blind man, lived nine hundred
man poor and blind
years before Christ. Lycurgus was a Spartan, who died
the
in a foreign land, *one* hundred years after the death of
land foreign
Solomon. The Olympic games were first instituted
games Olympic
about the year *one* thousand four hundred *and* fifty.
One hundred *and* fifty years after the death of Draco,
the Athenians chose Solon for their archon, in the year
five hundred *and* ninety-four. The first thing that
me
makes *me* uneasy, is my small progress in virtue; the se-
the
cond, my want of enthusiasm in study; the third, my defects
the
in the administration of justice; and the fourth, is my in-
insufficiency for to regulate
sufficient regulation of my temper. After the combat of
the Horatii and Curiatii, Tullus reigned about ten years.
of the
Darius was the third King of Persia after Cyrus.
When the Ostracism was instituted in Athens, it was
at one
said, that every man of sixty years *of age* should have
aged
the privilege of writing on a tile, or oyster shell, the
to write on the shell of an oyster
name of any person he desired to have banished from
that he desired that he might be
the city. The battle of Marathon was won by the Athe-
nians in the year four hundred *and* ninety. Xerxes
en
burst into tears, when he reflected, that in *a* hundred
years, not one of *the* many thousands he beheld, would
pas so many of thousands of beings that he beheld,
be alive. Leonidas kept with him only three hundred
would be in life.
Lacedemonians. The first dictator named by the Ro-
mans, was Lartius. About forty years after his dicta-
torship, Rome was in great fear and confusion. For
a in a great Dequis

forty years Pericles secured an unbounded authority.
authority unbounded.
The Peloponnesian war continued for twenty-eight years.
war of Peloponnesus during
Ten thousand Greeks made their retreat. When Cyrus was only twenty-three years he began to plot against had
his brother. He had *one* hundred *and* thirty thousand soldiers. Artaxerxes had twelve hundred thousand men. He lost eighty thousand men.

DES MOTS COMPOSÉS,

Sur la manière de former le pluriel dans les mots composés.

Quand un mot est composé d'un adjectif et d'un substantif tous les deux sont mis au pluriel.

EXEMPLES.

SINGULIER.	PLURIEL.
Un gentilhomme,	des gentilshommes.
Un garde-national,	des gardes-nationaux.

Quand un mot est composé de deux substantifs séparés par une préposition, le premier substantif seulement prend la marque du pluriel.

EXEMPLES.

SINGULIER.	PLURIEL.
Un arc-en-ciel,	des arcs-en-ciel.
Un chef d'œuvre,	des chefs d'œuvre.

Quand un mot est composé d'un substantif et d'un verbe, et aussi quand il est composé d'un substantif et d'une préposition.

Regle générale, le substantif est le seul qui prend la marque du pluriel.

EXEMPLES.

SINGULIER.	PLURIEL.
Un tourne-broche,	des tourne-broches.
Un avant-coureur,	des avant-coureurs.

Quand un mot est composé de deux substantifs, le premier seul prend la marque du pluriel.

EXEMPLE.

Un hôtel-dieu,	des hôtels-dieu.

OF COMPOUND WORDS,

On the Formation of their Plural.

When a word is composed of an Adjective and a Substantive, both are put in the plural number.

EXAMPLE.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
A gentleman,	*un gentilhomme,*	*des gentilshommes.*
A Swiss guard,	*un garde suisse,*	*des gardes suisses.*

If a word is composed of two Substantives, separated by a Preposition, the first Substantive only takes the mark of the plural.

EXAMPLE.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
A rainbow,	*un arc-en-ciel*	*des arcs-en-ciel*
A master piece,	*un chef d'œuvre,*	*des chefs d'œuvre.*

In a word composed of a Substantive and a Verb, and also, in a word composed of a Substantive and a Preposition, the general rule is that the Substantive alone takes the sign of the plural.

EXAMPLES.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
	verb	
A jack,	*un tourne-broche,*	*des tourne-broches.*
	preposition	
A fore-runner,	*un avant-coureur,*	*des avant-coureurs.*
	verb	
A larder,	*un garde-manger,*	*des garde-mangers.*
	preposition	
A rebound,	*un contre-coup,*	*des contre-coups.*

When a word is composed of two Substantives, the first alone takes the mark of the plural.

EXAMPLE.

An hospital.—*un hôtel-dieu, des hôtels dieu.*

EXERCISE.

The Viceroy's wife is just come into this country. This
wife of the Viceroy comes from to arrive
old man has two grand-sons, and four grand-daughters.
Do you see his grand-father? These exercises are
see you

agreeable pastimes. I bought two master-keys. We
of the pastimes agreeable. pass every where.
received last week from a friend, whom we have at Lon-
the week last
don, the passports that we wanted. These two poultry
lowe
yards belonged to him. How do you sell these pinions?
court to him belonged. sell you ends of wing?
Your sister has sent me some rhymes to be filled up.
me has sent of the bouts rimés
They sold these plat-bands. Are those platforms yours?
those platforms are they the your?
The general sent *on* the same day two countermands to
the colonels of the regiments. *Has* the merchant, to
whom you spoke this morning, sent you the counterpanes
to you hes he sent
that you bought last week? Your counter cunnings are
the week last.
too well known. Two vice-admirals commanded the
fleet. In less than twenty years three vice-treasurers
of
died. The vanguards were killed in a skirmish. The
fore-wheels were broken.

REGLE.

Quand le premier de deux substantifs exprime en Anglais, *la nature*, *l'espèce*, *la qualité*, *le pays*, ou *l'objet* dont le second est fait, il faut mettre celui qui est le dernier en Anglais, le premier en Français, et unir alors ces deux substantifs par la préposition *de*.

EXEMPLES.

A country house.—*Une maison de campagne.*
A silver watch.—*Une montre d'argent.*

Mais si le premier de ces deux substantifs faisait connaître l'usage du dernier, il faudrait pour le Français observer la règle ci-dessus donnée, avec la seule différence que les deux substantifs doivent être joints par la préposition *à*, au lieu de la préposition *de*.

EXEMPLES.

An ink bottle.—Une bouteille à encre. A powder *box.—Une boîte à poudre,*

RULE.

The latter of two Substantives is put first in French, and joined to the other by *de*, when the first in English expresses the nature, species, quality, country, or the matter of which the second is made; and by *à* when it expresses the use of it. Thus we say in French, instead of a silver watch, a watch of silver. Instead of a powder box, a box to powder.

EXERCISE.

Your silver watch does not go. They have bought two
watch of silver goes not.
pretty gold pins. *For* how much did you sell your silver
pins of gold. sold you spoons
spoons? I am going to buy some silk stockings. Let us
of silver. I go stockings of silk. allons
go in the dining room. Let us drink a glass of Burgundy
room to to-eat. buvons wine of Bur-
wine. I like Champaign wine best. I have lost my pow-
gundy. the wine of Champaign the best. box
der box. Will you lend me your tinder box? I shall
to powder. me lend box to tinder?
give you a watch case. He has a very great number of
case to watch.
flints. Have you a touchstone? Go and buy some
stones to gun stone of touch? go to buy of the stone
pumice stone. She gave a gold key. Ask *for* a turn
of ponce. key of gold.
screw. Will you give to my brother some river water,
of the water of river,
some pump water, some spring water? I found a gold
of the water of pump, of the water of source? pin of
pin.
gold.

DIMENSION.

Lorsqu'en Anglais un substantif ou un adjective exprime une dimension, il faut pour le Français précéder ce substantif ou cet adjectif de la préposition *de* et au lieu du verbe être employé en Anglais il faut se servir du verbe avoir pour le Français.

EXEMPLES.

He is six feet high.—Il a six pieds de haut. This

yard is fifty feet long.—*Cette cour a cinquante pieds de longueur.*

Quand on veut exprimer l'âge d'une personne, d'un animal, ou d'une chose, au lieu de verbe être employé en Anglais, il faut se servir du verbe avoir pour le Français, et la préposition *de* est entièrement omise.

EXEMPLES.

I shall be forty years old next month.—*J'aurai quarante ans le mois prochain.* My dog is twenty months old.—*Mon chien a vingt mois.*

DIMENSION.

The Substantive or Adjective expressing dimension, must be preceded by *de;* and the verb *avoir* (to have) must be used in French, instead of the verb *être* (to be) as in English. We follow the same rule when we wish to express the age of a person, animal, or thing. (*)

EXERCISE.

The gold vase that my uncle gave me was seven inches
vase of gold me gave had
high. The walls of that town are twenty feet in height.
of height. have of
The house that we bought is *one* hundred *and* fifty feet
has
high. The well which is in our garden is three hundred
of height. has
and seven feet deep. Your father is six feet *high.* That
of depth. has
tree is two hundred feet high.
has of height.

Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, saw in a dream, a
Nabuchodonosor
statute having a gold head, a silver breast, two brass
head of gold, breast of silver, arms of
arms, and being twelve feet high. We saw a mountain
brass, having of height.
three thousand feet high, and seven thousand six hundred
of of height, of
and fifty feet long. Do you believe that this woman is
of length. believe you has

(*) *But then the preposition* de *must not be used, if there is no comparison.*

seventy years *old.* She is ten years older than you are.
has of more ne have
That child is twenty-two months *old.* I am two years
has have
older than you.
of more

RÈGLES

Sur Tout *et* Toute.

Quand *tout* et *toute* sont employés comme un adjectif, ils font pour le pluriel *tous*, *toutes*, et précèdent ordinairement le substantif.

Tout est employé devant un substantif masculin singulier.

Toute est employé devant un substantif feminin singulier.

Tous est employé devant un substantif masculin pluriel.

Toutes est employé devant un substantif feminin pluriel.

EXEMPLES.

J'ai reçu *tout* l'argent que je vous ai demandé.
J'ai envoyé *toute* la somme d'argent à mon frére.
Il m'a donné *tous* les livres.
Il m'a envoyé *toutes* les marchandises.

Tout employé comme un adverbe signifie tout-à-fait, èntièrement, quoique, sans exception, sans réserve.

Tout devient un adverbe quand il est placé devant un adjectif pluriel masculin commençant par une voyelle ou par une consonne : mais il ne devient pas adverbe devant un adjectif feminin commençant par une consonne.

Tout employé comme un adverbe est généralement invariable.

EXEMPLES.

Ces hommes furent *tout* étonnés.
Ces garçons sont *tout* pleins d'esprit.
Ces femmes furent *toutes* surprises.
Ces hommes furent *tout* surpris.

Tout devient un adverbe quant il est placé devant un adjectif féminin singulier ou pluriel, mais commençant par une voyelle ou un *h* muet.

EXEMPLES.

Cette femme est tout enchantée. Ces demoiselles furent tout éblouies. Ces femmes sont tout humaines. Elle est tout habile.

EXCEPTION.

Tout quoique employé comme adverbe devant un adjectif féminin commençant avec une consonne ou un *h* aspiré, prend le genre et le nombre de cet adjectif devant lequel il est placé. *Tout* devient alors un adjectif.

EXEMPLES.

Cette dame est toute pénétrée de douleur.
Ces dames sont toutes désappointées.
Cette eau-de-vie est toute pure.
Elle sont toutes hautaines.

RULES

On the word Tout, Toute, *all.*

Tout, toute used as an Adjective makes in the plural *tous, toutes*; it commonly preceeds its Substantive.

Tout is used before a Substantive of the singular number, and masculine gender.

Toute before a feminine singular.
Tous before a plural masculine.
Toutes before a plural feminine.

EXAMPLES.

All the money was lost, *tout l'argent fut perdu.*
All his fortune was lost, *toute sa fortune fut perdue.*
All these men, *tous ces hommes.*
All these women, *toutes ces femmes.*

Tout employed as an Adverb, signifies *tout-à-fait*, quite; *entièrement*, entirely; *quoique*, although; *sans exception*, without exception; *sans réserve*, without reserve.

Tout becomes an Adverb before an Adjective plural *masculine*, beginning either with a vowel or a consonant,

but not before an Adjective feminine begining with a consonant. When an Adverb it is generally invariable.

EXAMPLES.

Those men were *quite* astonished.—*Ces hommes furent* tout *étonnés.*

Those boys are *quite* full of spirit.—*Ces enfans sont* tout *pleins d'esprit.*

Tout is invariable when placed before an Adjective feminine singular or plural, beginning with a vowel or a silent *h;* as when we say, That woman is *quite* charmed. —*Cette femme est* tout *enchantée.* These young ladies were *quite* dazzled.—*Ces demoiselles furent* tout *éblouies.*

EXCEPTION.

Tout used as an Adverb before an Adjective feminine, beginning with a consonant or an *h* aspirated, takes the gender and the number of that Adjective.

EXAMPLES.

That lady is quite penetrated with grief.—*Cette dame est toute pénétrée de douleur.*

These ladies are quite disappointed.—*Ces dames sont toutes désappointées.*

That brandy is quite pure.—*Cette eau-de-vie est toute pure.*

EXERCISE.

The baskets of fruit, that I received yesterday, were *quite* full of grapes, apples, and plums. Your sisters
of of
were quite amiable. All the people went to see the procession. All the town was illuminated. We went to see all the living animals which are in Paris. All the
animals living à
plants that you gave me were very pretty. Those men
me gave
are entirely devoted to your father. We were all jealous. The company was all attentive and all affected. My sisters are consoled, but they are all thoughtful, and all languishing. She appeared quite happy when she heard the good news.

DES PRONOMS.

Un pronom est un mot dont on se sert pour representer un nom, afin d'en éviter la répétition.

PRONOMS PERSONNELS.

Les Pronoms Personnels sont.

Sing.—Je, me, moi, tu, te, toi, il, elle, lui, se, soi.
Plur.—Nous, vous, ils, elles, leur, eux, et, le, la, les.

EXEMPLES.

Il vient. Elle arrive. Je le vois. Je la connais. Je les entends. Je leur ai parlé.

OF THE PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun is a word that we use instead of a Noun, in order to avoid the repetition of the same word.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Sing.—I, *Je;* thou, *tu;* he, it, *il;* she, it, *elle.*

Plur.— We, *nous;* you, *vous;* they, *ils ou elles.*

Sing.—Me, *me, moi;* thee, *te, toi;* him, *le;* her, *la;* it, *le, la;* to him, to her, *lui.*

Plur.—We, *nous;* you, *vous;* them, *les;* to them, *leur, à eux, à elles.*

EXERCISE

On the Personal Pronouns.

He writes as well as she. They arrived *the day* before yesterday. They were speaking of her when she entered.
spoke she
He and I we went to the play. I spoke to him in your house.
To him to me To him spoke
I sent to him a good hat. They told us that you were not
to him sent us told
ready. *Do* you know when they shall be ready? They have
know you
not yet learned the lesson that they had to learn. I met
to to learn.

them in the King's palace. They believe what you say.
palace of the King. that which
I like her. I saw him in Paris. You gave me a very
her like. him saw at me gave
good orange and I ate it. He has sold a good house.
it ate.
He sold it *for* five hundred pounds. It has been sold
it sold She
very dear. They will not tell me the truth. We have
me tell
been very attentive. Will you give us a good reward?
us to give
Yes, because you deserve it.
it deserve.

TABLE

Of the Possessive Pronouns.

	m.	f.			
Sing.—	*Mon,*	*ma,*	Plur.—	*Mes,*	my.
	Ton,	*ta,*		*Tes,*	thy.
	Son,	*sa,*		*Ses,*	his, her, its.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
Both Genders.	*Notre,*	*Nos,*	our.
	Votre,	*Vos,*	your.
	Leur,	*Leurs,*	their.

SING. MASCUL.	PLURAL.	
Le mien,	*Les miens,*	mine.
Le tien,	*Les tiens,*	thine.
Le sien,	*Les siens,*	his or hers.
Le nôtre,	*Les nôtres,*	ours.
Le vôtre,	*Les vôtres,*	yours.
Le leur,	*Les leurs,*	theirs.

SING. FEMIN.	PLURAL.	
La mienne,	*Les miennes,*	mine.
La tienne,	*Les tiennes,*	thine.
La sienne,	*Les siennes,*	his or hers.
La nôtre,	*Les nôtres,*	our.
La vôtre,	*Les vôtres,*	yours.
La leur,	*Les leurs,*	theirs.

DES PRONOMS POSSESSIFS.

Le pronom possessif est un mot dont on se sert pour montrer la possession ou la propriété d'une personne ou d'une chose.

EXEMPLES.

Donnez-moi mon livre. J'ai vu sa sœur. Il est dans votre jardin.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The Possessive Pronoun is a word used to show the possession or property of a person, or of a thing.

EXAMPLES.

Give me my book. I saw his sister. He is in your garden.

My is rendered by *mon*, before a Substantive of the masculine gender and singular number; as, My hat.—*Mon chapeau.* My book.—*Mon livre.*

My is still rendered by *mon*, instead of *ma*, when placed before a Substantive feminine, beginning with a vowel or an *h* not aspirated; as, My friendship.—*Mon amitié.* My humanity.—*Mon humanité.*

My is rendered by *ma*, before a Substantive feminine singular, beginning with a consonant; as, My daughter.—*Ma fille.* My pen.—*Ma plume.*

And *my* is rendered by *mes*, before any Substantives of the plural number, as well for the masculine as for the feminine; as, My penknife.—*Mon canif.* My penknives.—*Mes canifs.* My table.—*Ma table.* My tables.—*Mes tables.* My friendships.—*Mes amitiés.*

REMARK.

The same rule is to be observed for *thy*, ton, ta, tes; *his*, son, sa, ses.

EXERCISES

On the Possessive Pronouns.

You, he, his brother, his sister, and I, are all content.

we

You and I learn French. Your carriage was broken.

we the

His coachman, horses, and coach are good for nothing.
his his ne valent rien.
That book is not your's but mine. This horse is their's,
the your the the their,
and that hat is mine. Ambition is a noble passion, but
the
it (*) often causes some great evils. Is that tree your's?
causes often That tree is it the your?
Yes it is mine. It produces no fruit. I will cut it (†)
the aucum it to cut
down next year. Our two fruit trees are dead. I know
the year next. trees fruitiers
now your good intentions. His soul is depressed under
the weight of his body. His wife on the contrary is a
to
charming woman. His wit and his good nature are well
known. Her daughters are very industrious. They
imitate and follow her example. Your sons are not like
you. Your children and her's are more dutiful than our's.
the the
I will not certainly meddle with his concerns. They are
me to meddle
his two sisters.

You and I shall go to the play. You, his brother,
we
mine, he and I, went to the town. Your aunt and mine
the we the
are both gone to London. Your purse is not as pretty
gone all two
as that. I esteem only the qualities of his heart. Give
than
me your paper. Go *and* fetch my pen and bring me
my red ink. I think that their houses are larger than
ink red. more large the
your's. Your brother loves his children, but he detests
your.
their idleness and their disobedience. Corneille was a
great man, I admire his genius and his talents. Cæsar
declared war against his *own* country, because the con-
the to
sulship was refused to him. He led his army to Greece,
to him was refused. in

(*) *It* before a Verb, is rendered by *il*, if it stands to represent a Substantive masculine, and by *elle*, if it stands for a feminine.

(†) *It* after a Verb, is rendered by *le*, if it stands for a Substantive *masculine*, and by *la*, if it stands for a feminine.

and vanquished Pompey in the fields of Pharsalia. Pompey was his son-in-law. After his defeat he went to
beau fils.
Egypt, believing that there the life of his wife, and that of his children, would be in security as well as his *own*.
the his
They wrote to their friends to come *and* take possession
of
of their goods. Since the death of her husband, she is confined to her bed. She is surrounded by all her children,
in
grand-children, relations, and friends.
little

DES PRONOMS DÉMONSTRATIFS.

Le pronom démonstratif est un mot dont on se sert pour désigner une personne ou une chose.

EXEMPLES.

Donnez-moi ce livre ? Cet homme est mon ami.
Give me this book ? This man is my friend.

OF THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The Demonstrative Pronoun is a word which we use to point out any person, or any thing.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
This	*Ce, cet, cette.*	These	*Ces, ceux, celles.*
and	*Celui, celle.*	and	*Ceux-ci, celles-ci.*
That	*Celui-ci, celle-ci.*	Those	*Ceux-là, celles-là, those*
	Ceci.		
	Cela, that, celui-là, celle-là.		

This and *that* are rendered in French by *ce*, before a Substantive masculine and singular, beginning with a consonant; as, This garden.—*Ce jardin.* That paper.—*Ce papier.*

This or *that* is rendered by *cet*, before a Substantive *masculine, beginning* with a vowel or an *h* not aspirated; *as, This child.—Cet enfant.* That man.—Cet homme.

This or *that* is rendered by *cette*, before any Substantive of the singular number and feminine gender; as, This woman.—*Cette femme.* That house.—*Cette maison.*

These and *those* are rendered by *ces*, before all Substantives of the plural number, and for both genders; as, These men.—*Ces hommes.* Those women.—*Ces femmes.*

This and *that*, *these* and *those*, when they are employed to represent a Substantive already expressed in the sentence, are rendered as follows:—

This by *celui-ci*, when standing for a masculine singular, and by *celle-ci* for a feminine; both are used for the nearest things.

That by *celui-là*, when standing for a masculine singular, and by *celle-là* for a feminine; but they are used for the most distant things.

These by *ceux-ci*, when standing for a masculine plural, and by *celles-ci* for a feminine.

Those by *ceux-là*, when standing for a masculine plural, and by *celles-là* for a feminine.

OBSERVATIONS.

If *this* and *that* mean this thing and that thing, they are rendered in French as follows:—

This, *ceci*; that, *cela.*

This for the nearest things, and *that* for the most distant.

PARTICULAR RULE.

When the Pronouns *that* and *those* are followed by *of*, *who*, *whom*, *which*, or *that*, they are rendered as follows:—

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.
That,	*Celui.*	*Celle*, for singular.
Those.	*Ceux.*	*Celles*, for plural.

It is easy to see that the word omitted is the French Adverb *là.*

EXERCISES

On the Demonstrative Pronouns.

They (*) who despise that science *do* not know it.
it know.
He who did this exercise was very clever. She who wrote that book was very learned. He is a man who drinks, plays, dances, and thinks of nothing but his
who who who not thinks to than to
pleasures. He who desires to improve in the French
language
language, must read, write and study much. What
French doit
have you done with that money that you received last
of the week
week? I bought this house. We generally speak with
speak generally
admiration of those things which are a thousand leagues
distant of thousand leagues
distant from us, whilst we scarcely look *at* these won-
look scarcely
ders only a few steps distant. This young lady gave
which not are only than to few of steps from us. me
me that nosegay. Which of these flowers would you
gave The prefer
prefer? I like this better than that. In playing at shut-
you? to the
tlecock with my sister she hurt my nose with her battle-
me broke the
dore. We have two good horses, but I think that this
that I have, is better than that that you have.

You will love that lady when you know her talents and her good qualities. Who gave you these fine apples?
you gave
It is my father's gardener. When I entered in this
ce the gardener of my father.
room he was playing with his friend to whom he gave
played
that pretty box. Who gave *you* those pretty things?
you gave
I mean this ring, that watch, these books, those jewels.
wish to say

(*) *He, she, they*, become Demonstrative Pronouns, when followed by the Relative Pronoun *who*, and are rendered in French, as *follows; he by celui, she* by *celle*, and *they* by ceux, when it represents a *Substantive* masculine, and *they* by celles, for a feminine.

My mother sent those *to me*, and I received these from
me
my father. This boy and that girl have two different characters; that is idle, this is studious: that is obedient, this is not; that always refuses to write, to read,
not the is; refuses always of of
and to draw, this never does that. Can you do this?
of not does that ever.
No, but I can do that very easily.

DES PRONOMS RELATIFS.

Le pronom relatif est un mot qui se repporte a un substantif exprimé déjà dans la phrase, ou sous-entendu. Il appartient à un nom pris dans un sens déterminé et dont il prend le genre et le nombre.

EXEMPLES.

Dieu que j'aime. L'enfant qui dort, qui joue.

OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The Relative Pronoun is a word which refers to a Substantive expressed or understood, and it belongs to a Noun taken in a determined sense, of which it takes the gender and the number; as, The lady who writes.—*La dame qui écrit.* The child who is playing.—*L'enfant qui joue.* The first *qui* is singular and feminine; because *dame* is singular and feminine. The second *qui* is singular and masculine; because *enfant* is masculine and singular.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Qui, que, are used as well for persons as for things,
Who or which,
and for both numbers and genders.

masc. fem.
Le quel, la quelle, for singular number, } Employed
The which, } for persons
masc. fem. } and for
Les quels, les quelles, for plural number, } things.
The which,

De qui, only used for the persons.
Of whom, whose

Dont, used for persons and for things.
Of which, of whom, whose

masc. fem.
Du quel, de la quelle, singular; generally employed
Of which or from which
for things.

masc. fem.
Des quels, des quelles.
of which or from which.

A qui, only used for persons for both genders, and
to whom
for both numbers.

masc. fem.
Au quel, à la quelle, for singular,
to which
masc. fem.
Aux quels, aux quelles, for plural, } For persons and things.
to which

What or *that which*, are rendered in French by *ce qui, ce que.*

EXERCISE

On the Relative Pronouns.

Phœdrus compares the man who loves riches to a large
Phèdre the
dragon, that keeps a treasure in the entrails of the earth.
The miser, said he, is a man whose life is miserable.
the
Who always desires that which he does not possess.
desires always not possesses.
Who wishes for what belongs to others. Who grudges.
that which to the
the food that he takes. Who cannot help sighing sor-
self from to sigh
rowfully, when he is obliged to pay one farthing, and
of
who would wish, if it was possible, to carry away to
into
the other world, the treasures that he possessed in this.
Cicero, who composed the fine orations that we have,
by whom the plot of Catilina was discovered, and by
whom Rome was so many times saved, was one of the
tant de fois
greatest orators of antiquity. The Romans to whom he
most great the

had rendered so many services, and whose lives he had
tant de he had saved the
saved, named him father of the country.
life, him

DES PRONOMS INTERROGATIFS.

Les pronoms interrogatifs ne sont rien autre chose que les pronoms relatifs employés interrogativement.

EXEMPLES.

Qui êtes vous ? Que faites-vous ? Le quel choisissez-vous ?

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

The Relative Pronouns, *qui, que, quel, quoi, &c.* when they are employed interrogatively or in asking questions, are called Interrogative Pronouns. They are as follows :—

Qui? Qui est-ce qui? Who.

A qui? Whose. To whom.

Qui? Qui est-ce que? Whom.

Le quel? La quelle? Les quels? Les quelles? Qui? Which.

Que? Quel? Quelle? Quelles? Quoi? What.

Which and *whom,* when preceded by a Preposition ; as, *in, for, after, by, with, before, behind, above, below, against, &c.* are always rendered by,

masc. sing. fem. sing. masc. plu. fem. plu.
Le quel, la quelle, les quels, les quelles.

EXERCISE.

On the Interrogative Pronouns.

Who was the first of the Roman emperors? Julius
emperors
Cæsar. Who succeeded to him? Augustus. Which of
to him The
the two was the best general, Cæsar, or Augustus?
Cæsar. What nations has he subjugated? Gaul, Spain,
The the

and several others. To what did he aspire? To the em-
aspired he?
pire of the universe. Who opposed *himself* to him
self
among all the Roman generals? Pompey. What became
generals Roman?
of Pompey after he had been vanquished? He asked *for*
that the
hospitality from Ptolemy, king of Egypt. What was
to
the end of that great man? Ptolemy ordered him to be
that he might be
killed. What wrong had he done *to him* to deserve such
to him had for
a horrible treatment? None. What then urged Ptolemy
a treatment so horrible? urged then
to such a barbarous action? The sole desire of pleasing
to a such action barbarous? plaire a
Cæsar. Which is the greatest orator of antiquity,
most great
Cicero, or Demosthenes? Which of the two has composed
The
the most works? Cicero. Which was the most eloquent?
The
Which of the two was the more ancient? Demosthenes.
The

REGLES.

Quand en Anglais, *him*, *her*, et *them* sont placés dans l'accusatif, c'est-à-dire quand ces mots sont les personnes gouvernées d'une manière directe par le verbe, ils sont rendus en Français ainsi qu'il suit.

Him par *le*, pour le genre masculin.

Her par *la*, pour le féminin.

Him et *her* par *l'*, pour les deux genres, quand le verbe devant le quel ces mots sont placés, commence par une voyelle ou un h muet.

Et *them* par *les*, pour le nombre pluriel, et pour les deux genres.

EXEMPLES.

Je le connais.	I know him.
Je la vis.	I saw her.

Je l'entends.	I hear him.
Je l'aime.	I love her.
Je les aime.	I love them.

RULES.

Him, *Her*, and *Them*,

IN THE ACCUSATIVE,

That is to say, when they are the persons governed in a direct manner by the Verb, are rendered in French as follows; *le*, *la*, *l'*, *les*, (*) and placed always before the Verb.

Him by *le*, if the person which it represents is masculine.

Her by *la*, if feminine.

Him and *her* by *l'*, for both genders, if the Verb before which they are placed begins with a vowel, or a silent h.

And *Them* by *les*, for plural number and for both genders.

EXERCISE

On *him*, *her*, and *them*, in the Accusative.

le, *la*, *l'*, *les*.

He ordered before he died, that they should transport
him
him to Egypt, and bury him in the same tomb as his
in him should bury than
father. They did regret *him* after his death. They sa-
him regretted her
ved *her* from the greatest danger. When you saw *him*,
most great him
he was writing to his mother. He informed her that he
wrote her

(*) The Definite Article *le*, *la*, *l'*, *les*, becomes a Personal Pronoun when placed before a Verb.

wished to see her on pressing business. Did you re-
her to see for of the affairs pressing. It have you
ceive it? (*) What do you mean? My letter. I have
received? will you to say? not it
not received *it*. When did you send it? Last week. I
have it have you sent? the
met *them* by chance for I did not see them at first. You
them not them had seen
could have done it. We were obliged to hold *him* to
it to have of him to hold for him
prevent *him* from throwing himself down stairs. I have
self to throw to the down of the her
known *her* for many years. A gentleman met them,
them
and seeing the doctor reading, was not willing to disturb
who read not wished of him
him. In the morning I called for my boots, the servant
asked
immediately brought *them to me*, and I thanked *him*.
me them him
When he retired in his tent, I followed *him*, and lament-
self him
ed the disgrace in which such a decision would involve
the such them
them. In an expedition against the French in Ameri-
the it reduced so low
ca, General F. who commanded *it*, was, by his infirmi-
by his infirmities, that he was
ties, reduced so low, as to be taken up in a litter. The
Indians who saw *him*, were astonished that a warrior
him
could not walk; this so disgusted *them* at their com-
not could them so much of
mander, that they remonstrated against him. Their
made some remonstrances
old friend colonel W. to appease *them*, addressed *them*
the for them to appease, them
in these words: "This man is so terrible in war, that
the
we are obliged to confine *him* and let *him* write his or-
of him of him to let to write
ders; for if you let *him* loose on the world, he would
him free in it
deluge it with blood."
of

(*) *It*, in the Accusative, follows the rule given for *him* and *for her*.

Him, *her*, et *them* étant placés dans le datif, c'est à-dire, quand *him* veut dire *to him*, quand *her* est placé pour *to her*, et lorsque *them*, signifie *to them*, alors ces mots sont rendus en Français ainsi qu'il suit :

Him et *her*, signifiant *to him*, et *to her*, par *lui* pour les deux genres.

Et *them*, signifiant *to them*, par *leur* pour les deux genres.

Lui et *leur* en Français, sont toujours placés devant le verbe.

EXEMPLES.

Je lui parlai,	I spoke to him.
Je lui dis que non,	I told her not.
Je lui envoyai une lettre,	I sent him a letter,
Je leur donnai un livre,	I gave them a book.

Him, *her*, *them*, in the Dative,

That is to say, when they mean *to him*, *to her*, *to them*, are rendered in French as follows :—

Him or *her*, meaning *to him* or *to her*, by *lui* for both genders.

And *them*, meaning *to them*, by *leur*.(*)

Lui and *leur* are always placed before the Verb.

EXERCISE.

They represented to him the necessity there was for
to him that of
putting his affairs into better order. They gave him a
to put a to him
list of useless servants that he entertained about him.
of the servants useless to his service.
I told him that I was surprised how he could have the
to him told
courage to suffer what he had done. This had very
of that which to him

(*) *Leur* before a Verb never takes *s*.

nearly cost *him* his life. One day, when Gustavus was
almost the
hunting with young Banier, he asked *him* to quit the
hunted the to him of
chace, and ride with him into a wood. The plums that
of to go to horse with him
he sold *him* were very good. Did you tell *them* that
to him To them have you told
we have sent *them* the best wine that we had? I told
to them have sent to them
them so. I wrote *to her* the day before yesterday, that
cela. to her before yesterday
you wanted to speak *to her*. That basket belongs to
to to her to speak. to her
her, and this watch belongs to him. When shall you
to him to him shall
answer him? To day if I have time. A woman who
answer you? the
is above flattery despises all those who give *her* praises.
the to her of the
He is a man who has made a right use of the power en-
Ce good that to
trusted to *him*. I told them to manage their fortune
him was entrusted. To them of
as their health.

Quand *what*, employé interrogativement, est joint à un substantif, il est rendu en Français ainsi qu'il suit.

What, devant un substantif masculin singulier, est rendu par *quel*.

EXEMPLE.

Quel livre avez-vous perdu?—*What book have you lost?*

Devant un substantif féminin singulier, est rendu par *quelle*.

EXEMPLE.

Quelle heure est-il?—*What o'clock is it?*

Devant un substantif masculin pluriel, est rendu par *quels*.

EXEMPLE.

Quels appartements occupez-vous?—*What apartments do you occupy.*

Devant un substantif féminin pluriel, est rendu par *quelles.*

EXEMPLE.

Quelles lettres avez-vous lu?—*What letters have you read?*

Mais si *what* signifiant quelle chose, est précéde par une préposition, il doit être rendu en Français par *quoi;* et la préposition dont on se sert en Anglais doit toujours précéder *quoi* en Français, aulieu de la mettre après le verbe comme cela se partique le plus souvent en Anglais.

EXEMPLE.

Sur quoi écriviez-vous?—*What did you write upon?*

What signifiant *quelle* chose, devant un verbe employé négativement ou interrogativement est généralement rendu en Français par *que* ou par *qu'est-ce que.*

EXEMPLE.

Que ne peut-il pas faire?—*What is he not able to do?*

Qu'est-ce que vous n'avez pas reçu?—*What have not you received?*

Et lorsque *what* peut être tourné par *that which,* il faut le rendre en Français par *ce qui* pour le nominatif et par *ce que* pour l'accusatif.

EXEMPLES.

Ce qui me plait, c'est votre amabilité.—*What pleases me is your amability.*

Ce que j'aime, c'est votre générosité.—*What I like is your generosity.*

What used interrogatively,

When joined to a Substantive is rendered in French by *quel* before a masculine singular; *quels* before a masculine plural; *quelle* before a feminine singular, and *quelles* before a feminine plural.

When placed before a Verb, it is rendered by *qui* in the nominative, or *que* in the accusative.

What before a Verb may be rendered as above, when it means *what person* or *what thing*.

But if *what*, signifying *what thing*, is preceded by a Preposition, it must be rendered in French by *quoi*. The Preposition used must always precede *what* and cannot be placed after the Verb, as it is often practised in English. (*)

And when *what* can be turned into *that which*, it must de rendered in French by *ce qui* in the nominative, and *ce que* in the accusative case.

EXERCISE.

What have you seen in that country? What (†) have you payed for that horse? What cost you these two books? What will become *of him?* What wish these children to have? What does this young man expect to do? What is more estimable than a true and sincere friend? What do you want to do with these jewels? What merchant has sold *you* those silk stockings? (‡) What name do you give to that child? What books have you bought? What pens have you mended?

(*) *What*, signifying *what thing*, before a Verb used negatively or interrogatively is generally rendered in French by *que* or by *qu'est-ce que*.

EXAMPLES.

What do you think of this book?—*Que pensez-vous de ce livre?*

What does this man expect to do?—*Qu'est-ce que cet homme espère faire?*

(†) When *what* signifies *how much* it is rendered by *que* or by *combien*.

(‡) Say stockings of silk, *bas de soie*, according to the rule before given.

What money have you to expend? What do you ask
to to expend? ask you
for this garden? What has he said *to you* this morn-
to you
ing? What news have you read? What is more ri-
Quoi of
diculous than those words? What is the matter with
have you
you? What day is this? What man have you met this
est-ce to-day?
morning? Did you hear what he said? Have you
have you heard that which he has said?
seen what he wrote against you? What did you write
that which Upon have you written
upon? What did you send him for? With what were
For him have you sent? played
you playing?
you?

RÈGLES PARTICULIÈRES.

Quand le verbe en Anglais, indique qu'une action se fait sur aucune partie du corps, et si le substantif qui exprime cette partie du corps n'est pas suivi par un adjectif, il faut pour le Français employer le pronom personnel au datif, aulieu du pronom possessif dont on se sert en Anglais.

EXEMPLE.

Cet homme m'a coupé au bras.—*This man has cut my arm.*

Mais si l'action du verbe réfléchit sur le nominatif de la phrase, au lieu du pronom possessif dont on se sert ordinairement en Anglais, il faut pour le Français employer les pronoms personnels *me, te, se, nous, vous*; et alors le verbe actif dont on s'est servi en Anglais, devient verbe réfléchi en Français.

EXEMPLE.

Il s'est coupé au doigt.—*He has cut his finger.*

PARTICULAR RULES.

When a Verb expresses an action over any part of the body, and the Substantive expressing that part, is not attended by an Adjective, we use in French the Personal Pronouns in the dative case, instead of using the Possessive Pronouns as in English.

EXAMPLE.

The surgeon has been obliged to cut off her arm, (*) *Le chirurgien a été obligé de lui couper le bras.*

But if the action of the Verb reflects upon the nominative of the sentence, then the reflective Pronouns *me*, myself; *te*, thyself; *se*, himself for the masculine; herself for the feminine and for the singular number. *Nous*, ourselves; *vous*, yourselves; and *se*, themselves; for both genders and plural number, are used in French instead of the Possessive Pronouns employed in English.(†)

EXAMPLE.

I have hurt my foot.—*Je me suis fait mal au pied.*

EXERCISE.

Your sister has cut her little finger. My mother has
self is to the self is
burnt her hand. My brother has hurt his head. My
to the self is to the
aunt has cut her nails. I have cut my arm. Thou
self is cut the myself am the
hast shaved thy beard. He has washed her head. We
thyself art the to her the
have washed their hands. His cousin has cut her thumb.
to them have the self is to the
In playing with my young friends, in the fields, they
have *hurt* my nose. He has put out her eye. She has
me to the to him has crevé the me
bled my arm. They have broken his two legs. She
to the to him the
has cut her foot. She has broken her teeth.
self is to the self is the

(*) Literally, the Surgeon has been obliged of to her to cut the arm. *de lui couper*

(†) Then the Active Verb, used in English, will become a *Reflective Verb* in French.

Le, la, l', les, sont employés en Français devant le verbe être pour répondre à une question, quoiqu il n'y ait pas de pronom exprimé en Anglais.

Quand le mot au quel la reponse doit-être donnée, est un substantif qui n'est pas suivi par un verbe ou par un adjectif, les mots *le, la, l', les,* alors devenus pronoms personnels, sont employés suivant le genre et le nombre du substantif qu'ils représentent.

EXEMPLES.

Etes-vous mon ami ?—*are you my friend?* oui, je le suis.—*yes, I am.*

Etes-vous son ami ?—*are you her friend ?* oui, je le suis.—*yes, I am.*

Etes-vous mes amis ?—*are you my friends ?* oui, nous les sommes.—*yes, we are.*

Etes-vous leurs amies ?—*are you their friends ?* oui, nous les sommes.—*yes, we are.*

Quand le mot au quel la réponse doit être donnée, est un verbe, il faut pour le Français répéter le verbe, quoi qu'en Anglais le verbe ne soit pas répété.

EXEMPLE.

Avez-vous diné ?—*Have you dined ?* Oui, jai diné. *Yes, I have,*

Et quand le mot au quel la réponse doit être donnée, est un participe passé, (*) ou un adjectif, quels que soient le genre et le nombre de ce participe passé ou de cet adjectif le, est le seul mot qui doit être employé pour répondre à la question.

EXEMPLES.

Ces dames sont elles parties ?—*Are these ladies set out ?* Oui, elles le sont.—*Yes, they are.*

Madame êtes-vous malade ?—*Madam are you ill ?* Oui, je le suis.—*Yes I am.*

Madame êtes-vous la malade ?—*Madam are you the patient ?* Oui je la suis.—*Yes I am.*

(*) Il faut observer la même règle pour le mot malade employé comme adjectif, et non pas, quand lh même mot est employé comme substantif.

Le, la, l', les,

USED AS PERSONAL PRONOUNS,

Must always be employed in French before the Verb *être*, to be, for answering a question, though there is no Pronoun expressed in English.

When the word, to which the answer must be given, is a Substantive not followed by a Verb or by an Adjective, then the Personal Pronouns *le, la, l', les,* are used according to the gender and to the number of that Substantive.

EXAMPLE.

Are you her brothers?—*êtes-vous ses frères?* Yes we are.—*Oui nous les sommes.*

When the word, in answer to a question, is a Verb, we generally repeat the Verb.

EXAMPLE.

Did you work?—*Avez vous travaillé?* Yes I did? *Oui j'ai travaille.*—And not *oui je l'ai.*

And when the word to which we have to answer, is a Past Participle (*) or an Adjective, whatever may be its gender and number, *le* is the only word that must be used.

EXAMPLES.

Are these ladies come back?—*Ces dames sont-elles revenues?* Yes they are.—*Oui elles le sont.*

Are these young ladies ill?—*Ces jeunes demoiselles sont-elles malades?* Yes they are.—*Oui elles le sont.*

EXERCISE.

Have you done your French exercise? Yes I have.(†)
exercise French? it done

(*) The same rule is to be observed for the French word *malade*, when used as an Adjective; but not if the same word *malade* is employed as a Substantive.

(†) Literally, *Yes I it have done.*

Are you her sister? Yes I am. Are you her friend? Yes I am. Are not these ladies well educated? Yes they are. Are they as prudent as you? Yes they are. Is he as rich as his father? Yes he is. Is she as much tired as you? Yes she is. Are you ready? Yes I am. Are they the Colonel's daughters? Yes they are. They are not. Are we your father's friends? Yes you are. You are not. Are my father and my mother your friends? They are. They are not.

the the these ladies not are they the aussi than the than the than the the daughters of the Colonel? not the are. the friends of your father? the not the are my father and my mother are they the not the are.

Quand en Anglais, *of it*, *from it*, *of them*, *from them*, *some of it*, et *some of them*, sont relatifs à un substantif neutre, ils sont rendus en Français par en, qui est ordinairement placé devant le verbe.

EXEMPLES.

J'en ai mangé deux. *I have eaten two of them.*
J'en ai quelques uns. *I have some of them.*

Of it and *from it*, *of them*, and *from them*,

(WHEN RELATIVE TO A NEUTER.)

Some of it and *some of them*, are rendered in French by *en*, and placed before the Verb.

EXERCISE.

I was so far from it, that I could not see it. They always talk about it. You should not talk of them,

from it was so distant. not could it to see talk always of that not

when they are absent. You shall have *some of it*, when
some of it shall have
you have finished what you are doing. You have some
that which do of
very pretty grapes, will you give me *some of them* ? I
me some of them to give
received some of them last week. What do you think
some of them have received the week last. of it think you
of it ? Have you some of them ? I had not much of it.
Some of them have you not of it had much.
Did you receive any letters from your friends ? I re-
have received from
ceived many from them. I was separated *from it* by a
them have received many. from it was separated
long cord.

Mine, Thine, His, &c.

Quand en Anglais un pronom possessif vient immediatement après le verbe être, il faut le rendre en Français ainsi qu'il suit :

Mine, à moi ; *thine*, à toi.
His, à lui ; *hers*, à elle.
Ours, à nous ; *yours*, à vous.
Theirs, à eux, pour le masculin, à elles, pour le feminin.

EXEMPLES.

Ce livre est à moi.	*This book is mine.*
Ces maisons sont à nous.	*These houses are ours.*
Ces champs sont á eux.	*These fields are theirs.*

Mine, Thine, His, &c.

When a Possessive Pronoun comes immediately after the Verb *to be*, it is rendered in French as follows :

Mine, *à moi* ; thine, *à toi*.
His, *à lui* ; hers, *à elle*.
Ours, *à nous* ; yours, *à vous*.
Theirs, *à eux*, for masculine ; *à elles*, for feminine.

EXERCISE.

She says that this book is not her's. They said that
to her.
these hats are their's. You think that this box is your's.
to them. to you.
Is not that penknife your's? No, it is his. That watch
That pen knife not is it the yours? ce it is to him.
is thine, but this ring is mine. This inkstand is their's,
to thee, to me. to them,
and that ruler is our's. That pretty garden is her's,
to us. to her,
and this house is his. This letter is mine. The horse
to him. to me.
that you saw yesterday in my father's garden is his.
the garden of my father to him.
The cows that you see in these fields are mine. He said
to me.
that the cakes that he received were ours'. I believe
to us.
that this lock is not mine, but that it is his. Your sister
not is to me ce to him.
made a very pretty nosegay which she gave me in say-
me
ing that it was mine.
to me.

PRONOMS INDÉFINIS.

On appelle pronom indéfini ou indéterminé, un mot qui marque une idée vague, ou qui désigne indéfiniment une ou plusieurs personnes dans la phrase.

Il marque une pensée générale qu'on ne fait point tomber sur un objet particulier.

EXEMPLE.

On joue.—One plays.

On voit par cet exemple, que *on*, est le nom d'une idée qui existe dans l'esprit, que cette idée est vague et indéterminée, et que si l'on dit *on* c'est qu'on ne veut déterminer ni quelles sont les personnes qui jouent, ni quel en est le nombre.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS,

Or Indeterminate Pronouns; such is the name given

to words used in order to mark out that there is no individual nor specific application in the sentence.

They are employed to signify that the person or thing, for which they stand, must be taken in a general and unlimited sense. They always give a vague idea to the sentence.

TABLE

Of the Indefinite Pronouns.

Any, quelqu'un, quelqu'une, tout aucun, en.
Certain, certain, certaine.
Any body, quelqu'un quiconque.
Any one, quelqu'un, quelqu'une, quelconque, quiconque
Any thing, quelque chose, une chose quelconque.
Any other, un autre quelconque
Both, l'un et l'autre, tous les deux.
Each, *Every*, } chaque, tout.
Each one, *Every one*, } chacun, chacune.
Each other, l'un, l'autre.
Either, l'un ou l'autre
Many, plusiers.
Many others, beaucoup d'autres.
No, nul, aucun.
No body *No one* *None* } personne, pas un.
Not one *Not any* } nul, aucun, pas un.
No other, nul l'autre.
Neither, ni l'un, ni l'autre.
One, on.
Other, *others*, autre, les autres, autrui.
One another, l'un l'autre.
Some, quelque, quelques uns.
Some people say, on, quelqu'un dit.
Some body, *Some one*, } quelqu'un
Something, quelque chose.

Some other, quelque autre.
Such, tel, telle.
Such a one, un tel.
Several, plusieurs.
Whoever, *Whosoever*, } quiconque, qui que ce soit, qui, celui qui.
Whichever, *Whichsoever*, } quoique ce soit que, celui que.
Whatever, quelque que, quelle que, quoique.
Whatsoever, quelconque, quoi que ce soit, tout ce qui, tout ce que.

EXERCISE.

One day some one asked Leon, King of Lacedæmon, to in what place one could live in the greatest security; in most great that, said he, where they practice justice, and where on the every one hates injustice. *It is* said that the Ethiopi- the on says ans had no doors to their houses. Many added even that, not of though they might have left a great part of their effects in the streets, no one would have ever stolen the least person not had thing. One says that the Celts, *did* never shut the en- not shut ever trance of their houses. I am going to tell *you* how half go you the of the people spend their time; one eats, some drink, the several play. Many others laugh. Some others sing and dance; one goes, another comes back; some sleep, the others gape. Some people say that stags live a very of the others the long time. Some one relates that the famous temple of Ephesus was burnt on the birth-day of Alexander the the day of the birth Great. Somebody is waiting for you. Some body waits knocks at the hall door. A certain man came to see you, thr door of the hall. for you to see.

whilst you were out. It is (*) said that the moon is
one says
inhabited. We believe that the distance between the earth and the stars is incomprehensible. They assure
one us assure
us that a cannon-ball would be many millions of years,
ball of cannon
before it could reach the nearest star to us.
that it might be able to reach the star the most near of us.

PARTICIPE PASSÉ.

Quand le participe passé n'est pas précédé par le verbe être ni par le verbe avoir, il suit la règle générale donnée pour l'adjectif, c'est-a-dire, qu'il s'accorde en genre et en nombre avec le substantif, au quel il appartient.

Règle générale : Le feminin dans un participe passé est formé en ajoutant un *e* muet au masculin.

EXEMPLES.

Aimée de ses amies, elle vécut heureuse.—*Loved by her friends she lived happy.* D'un côté des vieillards, des femmes et des enfants égorgés, et d'un autre des villes reduites en cendre.—*On one side old men, women, and children slaughtered, and on the other towns reduced to ashes.*

ON THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

When the Past Participle is not preceded by the Auxiliary Verbs *to be* and *to have*, it follows the rule given for the Adjective; that is to say, it agrees in gender and in number with the Substantive to which it belongs.

The feminin in a Past Participle is always formed by adding a mute *e* to the masculine.

(*) When *it is*, *we*, *they*, can be turned into *one*, they are generally rendered in French by *on*, and the Verb is put in the third person singular. Thus we never use the expression *it is said*, we *always write*, *one says*, on dit.

EXERCISE.

That prince, nourished by a prostitute, brought up by some shepherds, and afterwards *a* chief of banditti, was
of the since become
the founder of the chief city in the world. We could
first city of
see there, places occupied by some corrupted men.
the of the men corrupted.
The passions, always punished by contempt, become the
the
way to honours and glory. Loved and respected, by her
to the to the
children, that good mother enjoys true happiness.
of the
Charmed and delighted with their present situation,
of
those men live as happy as possible, A lady, well edu-
than
cated, and endowed with all moral virtues, is your mo-
of the virtues moral, c'est
ther. Always devoted to their country they remained faithful. Abandoned, stript, deprived of all assistance, those poor wretches expected death at every moment.
the

Quand le *participe passé* est précèdé par le verbe avoir, et est suivi par l'accusatif soit exprimé ou sous entendu, il ne s'accorde jamais avec le nominatif de la phrase et reste toujours invariable.

EXEMPLES.

Ces garçons ont lu des livres.—*These boys have read some books.*

Ces garçons ont ecrit pendant une heure.—*These boys have written during one hour.*

When the *Past Participle* is preceded by the Verb *to have*, and is followed by the accusative.(*) either expressed or understood, it never agrees with the nominative, and remains always invariable.

(*) Accusative, otherwise called *direct regime* of the Verb, is the Substantive, governed in a direct manner by the Verb.

EXERCISE.

My brothers have read a very pretty fable. I observed that the years had finished as they had begun. You and I have lost the hope of seeing *him* again.
we him to see
These boys have forgotten their lessons, because they have played instead of studying. They have followed
to study.
those men against their own will. When the Romans had had some considerable advantage over their neighbours, they never granted peace to them, before they
not to them have ever granted the peace that
had obtained a part of their territory. Your sister and mine have met my aunt. We have received some letters
the of the
which were very interesting to read. These boys have bought some books that we have read with pleasure.
of the
These young ladies have gathered some very pretty
of
flowers. The enemies have plundered the whole town; have burnt three villages; have slaughtered old men,
the
women, and children; and in their blind fury have des-
the the
troyed all the finest monuments.
most fine

Quand le *participe passé* est précédé par le verbe *avoir* et aussi par l'accusatif, il s'accorde en genre et en nombre avec cet accusatif.

EXEMPLE.

La lettre que j'ai reçue, je l'ai lue. *The letter that I have received, I have read it.*

When the *Past Participle* is preceded by the Verb *to have*, and by the accusative, (*) it agrees in gender and in number with *that accusative*.

(*) It must be well understood that an accusative before a Past Participle, is never a Substantive itself, but is always represented by a Personal Pronoun or by a Relative Pronoun, a word which *stands to represent* the Substantive.

EXERCISE.

The fables that my brother has read are very pretty. The description that we have given was very amusing. Pygmalion ate only the fruits that he had gathered himself in his garden, or the vegetables that he had sowed. Hersilia has pursued *them* with rage. I do not consider
them
the offices that he has had, but the services that he has rendered; not the honours that have been rendered to
to him
him, but the favours that he has received from heaven.
of the
We read in the records, the battles that he has gained, the towns that he has taken, and the provinces that he has conquered. The bad news that he has spread was
not were
not true. I have seen *her* in Paris. She says that her
her to
ambition has thrown *her* into all the excessive expenses
her expenses excessive
that you have seen. I have heard *her* saying that she
her to say
was very happy.

PARTICIPE PASSÉ.

Suivi par un autre verbe.

Le participe passé suivi par un verbe, peut se présenter de trois manières différentes, savoir.

Le participe passé, peut être un verbe actif et le verbe qui suit un verbe neutre.

Le participe passé, peut être un verbe neutre et le verbe qui suit un verbe actif.

Le participe passé, peut être un verbe actif et le verbe qui suit aussi un verbe actif.

Règles :—Quand le participe passé est un verbe actif, et le verbe qui suit, un verbe neutre, l'accusatif dans la phrase doit appartenir au verbe actif et non pas au verbe neutre; et si cet accusatif est placé devant le participe passé, ce dernier prend le genre et le nombre de l'accusatif.

EXEMPLE.

Les hommes que j'ai vus venir étaient mes amis.—*The men whom I have seen coming were my friends.*

PAST PARTICIPLE

Followed by another Verb.

The *Past Participle* followed by a *verb may present* itself in three different manners, they are as follows :—

The *Past Participle* may be an Active Verb, and the next Verb a Neuter.

The *Past Participle* may be a Neuter Verb, and the next an Active.

The *Past Participle* may be an Active Verb, and the second Verb an Active too.

RULES.

When the Past Participle is an Active Verb and the next a Neuter,(*) the accusative belongs always to the Active Verb, and never to the *Neuter;* that is to say, that the Past Participle takes the gender and the number of that *accusative*, if the accusative precedes the *Past Participle.*

(*) It is very important that the pupil understands well what is meant by Active or Neuter Verbs.

An *Active Verb* is that after which we may add immediately the words *some body* or *something*, or which receives after it an accusative; as, I love God.—*J' aime Dieu.* The person governed by the Verb *to love* is *God.* I have bought some books.—*J' ai acheté des livres.* The thing governed by the Verb *to buy* is *books.* Then. God and books are the accusatives in those sentences.

The *Neuter Verb* is quite the opposite of the Active. It acts in a contrary manner; that is to say, after it we cannot add the words *some body* or *something*, and consequently it has no accusative; as, to go, *aller;* we cannot say, to go some body, to go something, *&c.*

EXERCISE.

The messengers that I have seen arriving have given
to arrive to me
to me some good news. The children that I have seen
of
dying suffered much for three months. The trees that I
to die during
have heard falling in my garden cost *me* very dear. The
to fall to me
boys, whom I had seen going out this morning, were
to go out
those whom I have seen sitting out by the public coach.
to sit out coach public.
The bird, that those young ladies have heard chattering,
to chatter
was a magpie. The orators that I have heard speaking
to speak
have given *to me* great pleasure.
to me a

Quand le *participe passé* est un verbe neutre, (*) et le verbe qui suit un verbe actif, quoique l'accusatif précède le participe passé, ce participe reste toujours invariable ; et alors l'accusatif appartient de droit au second verbe.

EXEMPLE.

Les leçons que nous avons pu apprendre étaient très longues.—*The lessons that we have been able to learn were very long.*

When the *Past Participle* is a Neuter Verb and the next an Active, the *Past Participle* is always invariable, and then the accusative belongs by right to the second Verb.

EXERCISE.

The words that I have been able to hear, gave me a
pu me
high opinion of his talents. The mistakes that I have

(*) *Règle Générale.*—Le participe passé d'un verbe neutre, étant précédé par le verbe avoir, est toujours invariable, c'est-à-dire qu'il ne prend ni genre ni nombre.

been able to correct were done on purpose by those boys. The exercises that I have tried to do were very long and
to
difficult. My brother and my sister say that the doors that they have run to shut were forced open by some
of the
servants. I shall send *to you*, my dear friend in one or
to you
two weeks, the books that you have appeared to désire so much.
taut

Quand le participe passé est un verbe actif et le verbe qui suit aussi un verbe actif, afin de connaître au quel des deux verbes doit appartenir l'accusatif qni précède le participe passé, il faut considérer avec une grande attention si nous pouvons placer, ou non, le nominatif de la phrase après le participe passé.

Si nous pouvons placer le nominatif de la phrase immédiatement après le participe passé, alors l'accusatif appartient au participe passé qui prend le genre et le nombre de cet accusatif.

EXEMPLE.

Le dame que j'ai entendue chanter était très jolie.— *The lady whom I have heard singing was very pretty.*

Mais si nous ne pouvons pas placer le nominatif de la phrase immédiatement après le participe passé, alors l'accusatif doit appartenir au second verbe et le participe passé reste toujours invariable, c'est-à-dire qu'il ne change pas.

EXEMPLE.

La chanson que j'ai entendu chanter était très jolie.— *The song that I have heard sung was verry pretty.*

When the *Past Participle* is an Active Verb, and when the next is also an Active Verb, in order to know to which of the two Verbs, the accusative, that precedes *the Past* Participle, must belong, we have to consider

with great attention, if we can place after the Past Participle the nominative of the sentence, *or not*.

If we can place the nominative of the phrase immediately after the *Past Participle*, then the accusative belongs to the Past Participle which takes the gender and the number of that accusative.

But if we cannot place the nominative of the phrase after the Past Participle, the accusative must belong to the second Verb, and the Past Participle remains always invariable; that is to say, it does not change.

EXERCISE.

The boys whom I have heard reading were not as at-
que j'ai entendus lire not
tentive as those whom I have seen writing. The ene-
than to write
mies that France has had to fight were very numerous.
the to
The young ladies whom I have heard singing have
to sing me
charmed *me*. The play that I have seen represented
représenter
was as interesting as amusing. The house that I have
than
seen burnt was the greatest in the town. The lesson
brûler most great
that he has heard repeated was more long than difficult.
répéter

RÈGLE PARTICULIÈRE.

Quand le *participe passé fait* est suivi par un verbe, il ne change jamais, quel que soit le verbe qui le suive; c'est-à-dire que le participe passé fait ne s'accorde pas avec l'accusatif de la phrase, même quand cet accusatif précède le participe passé.

EXEMPLE.

Nous les avons fait marcher ensemble.—*We ordered them to walk together.*

PARTICULAR RULE
On the Past Participle *fait.*

When the Past Participle *fait* is followed by a Verb, it never changes, whatever may be the Verb which follows it; that is to say, it does not agree with the accusative, though placed before it.

EXEMPLE.

Je les ai fait venir.
I ordered them to come.

and not je les ai *faits* venir, though *venir* is a Neuter Verb.

EXERCISE.

We have made *them* go forward. Did you make them
them they have you made
set out? My friends have made them come on purpose
them
to please you. These men have felled all the trees that
for you to please. made to fall down all the trees
they had planted in the avenues. My brothers have
made to plant
caused two thieves who were running to be stopped.
made to stop two thieves who ran
Have you made *them* write? No. We have made *them*
Them have you we them have
read. They have made their cousins *run* as fast as pos-
run
sible. We have made *them* sit down. The boys that
them
we have had summoned had felled a young tree. They
made to call made to fall down a young tree. them
have made *them* stand upright. I have made *them* go
have them have
backward. My sister has made *them* look every where.
th m
We made *them* go to bed as soon as they were arrived
them have made
from the play. We have made *them* breakfast with us.
them
We have made *them* dine with us. They have made *us*
them us
sup with them.

Quand le *Participe passé*, est précèdé par le verbe, auxiliaire être, il s'accorde en genre et en nombre avec le substantif au quel il appartient, quelle que soit la place de ce substantif.

EXEMPLE.

Mes frères sont estimés.—*My brothers are esteemed.*
Mes sœurs sont aimées.—*My sisters are loved,*

PAST PARTICIPLE

Preceded by the Verb To BE.

When the *Past Participle* is preceded by the Auxiliary Verb *to be*, it agrees in gender and in number with the Substantive to which it belongs, whatever may be the place of that Substantive.

EXERCISE.

My sisters are come back from the country. My fa-
Mes sœurs sont revenues
ther and my uncle are particularly engaged. The learned men were much esteemed among the Persians, and were so well known that they were always consulted in the pressing business of the empire, which was generally
affairs pressing
governed with some confusion. We shall be welcome when we arrive. Are these gentlemen well known?
shall be arrived. These gentlemen are they
Otherwise they should not be received in this house.
not should be
They were scarcely entered into the house, when it began to rain *as fast as possible*. I saw the urn in which
to à verse the
are deposited the remains of her brother. I am sorry to
of
see that they are so much irritated against him. They are now much more occupied, and there is no doubt that they will be well paid.

Quand le *Participe passé* est précédé par le verbe être, employé comme verbe réfléchi, afin de connaître si le participe passé doit s'accorder ou non, nous devons considéror si l'accusatif est placé devant ou après le participe passé.

L'accusatif, dans un verbe réfléchi. peut être un pronom personnel ou un pronom relatif, mais quel qu'il soit, s'il est placé devant le participe passé, ce dernier prend le genre et le nombre de l'accusatif; et si cet accusatif vient après le participe, alors le *participe passé reste invariable.*

EXEMPLES.

Mes sœurs se sont acheté un joli bonnet.—*My sisters have bought a pretty cap for themselves.*

Mes frères se sont mariés.—*My brothers have married.*

When the Past Participle is preceded by the Verb *to be*, used as a Reflective Verb (*), in order to know if the Past Participle must agree or not, we have to consider if the accusative comes before or after it.

In a Reflective Verb, the accusative may be a Personal or a Relative Pronoun. If it comes before, then the Past Participle agrees in gender and in number with it: but if the accusative comes after, *the Past Participle* remains invariable.

EXERCISE.

Your friends have flattered themselves that they could
vos amis se sont flattés qu'-ils pouvaient le
do it. They have killed *themselves* with pistols. They
faire self are of the ils
have broken their legs. My sister has found *herself* in
se sont cassé the self is
a great danger. She has reproached *herself* with her
self is her weakness

(*) We call a Reflective Verb, a Verb conjugated in all its moods and persons with two Pronouns of the same person, or of which the action is to reflect upon the agent.

weakness. The Romans who were very ambitious had
selves were
appropriated *to themselves* a great number of countries
that they had conquered. Has your sister cut her finger?
your sister self is she cut the
They have prepared *themselves* for their departure.
selves are

EXERCISE.

They have endeavoured to please you. They have
selves are of you to please selves
been walking together for more than one hour. He has
are walked of self is
amused *himself* with seeing that play. She has thrown
in self is
herself into great trouble. We have found *ourselves*
a We we are
obliged to do it. These men have occupied *themselves*
of it to do. selves are
usefully. Your mother has engaged *herself* to come and
self is of to dine
dine with me. That young man drowned *himself* last
self is the
week. During the course of the last year more than
week last year last of
twenty men have cut their throats in this town only.
selves are the
Having stopped they have introduced *themselves* into the
selves being selves are
house in order to ask for hospitality.
of the

RÈGLE PARTICULIÈRE,

Sur les Participes Passés,

Excepté, posé, supposé, passé, vu, attendu et compris.

Quand ces participes passés sont employés sans être précèdés par un verbe auxiliaire et sont placés immédiatement devant un substantif, ils restent invariables quels que soient le genre et le nombre de ce substantif, et alors ces participes passés sont employés comme des prépositions.

EXEMPLE.

Excepté mes deux frères ils furent tous récompensés. *With the exception of my two brothers they were all rewarded.*

Mais si les mêmes participes passés, *Excepté, posé, supposé, passé, vu, attendu et compris,* sont placés immediatement après un substantif, alors semblablement aux adjectifs, ils s'accordent en genre et en nombre avec le substantif au quel ils peuvent appartenir.

EXEMPLE.

Mes deux frères exceptés, ils furent tous contents.— *My two brothers excepted, they were all satisfied.*

PARTICULAR RULE,

On the Past Participles,

Excepté, posé, supposé, passé, vu, attendu and *compris.*

When these Past Participles are used without an Auxiliary Verb, and precede immediately a Substantive, they remain *invariable* whatever may be the gender and the number of the Substantive which follows; then they are employed as *Prepositions.*

But if these same Past Participles are put immediately after a Substantive, they are like Adjectives, and agree in gender and in number with the Substantive to which they belong.

EXAMPLES.

Excepté ma sœur, toutes étaient occupées.
Except my sister, all were occupied.
Ma sœur exceptée, elles étaient toutes dans le jardin.
My sister excepted, they were all in the garden.

Il est passé dix heures. Vous voulez dire qu'il est dix heures passées.
It is past ten. You mean to say that it is ten o'clock past.

EXERCISE.

Except my aunt all the family is well. My mother and my sister excepted, they *all* went into the country.
all to
Except my cousins, all my friends left my house when it was past ten. What! already past eleven? Yes, it is
ten o'clock. eleven o'clock?
past eleven; and I am sure *of it*. Seeing that it is so
eleven o'clock past; of it Seen
late, I must beg leave to go home. On account of your
You demand the permission of chez-moi.
absence we shall defer our projects. I send you twenty
You
pounds at present, which, including the sum of fifty
compris
pounds that you received last month, will complete the
the month last,
sum that I owed *you*. Except you and I, they were all
you
engaged in preparing their exercises, or in learning their
to to-prepare to to-learn
lessons. These two boys excepted, I think they all re-
have
peated their lessons very well. I gave him fifty pounds
him
a year, board and lodging included.
by the pension and the

RÈGLE GÉNÉRALE,

Sur le Participe Présent.

Le participe présent dans tous les verbes Français est toujours terminé par *ant*, comme *aimant, finissant, recevant, rendant.*

Le participe présent ne varie jamais, c'est-à-dire qu'il ne prend ni genre ni nombre, quels que soient le genre et le nombre du substantif au quel il se rapporte.

EXEMPLE.

Ces mères aïmant leurs enfants.—*These mothers loving their children.*

REMARQUE.

Mais il ne faut pas confondre le *participe présent* employé comme verbe, avec le même mot employé comme *adjectif.* Le participe présent employé comme verbe,

exprime toujours une action de la part du nominatif au quel il se rapporte, et a ordinairement un régime exprimé ou sous-entendu ; au lieu que l'adjectif verbal ayant la même terminaison que le participe présent, marque simplement l'etat du sujet au quel il se rapporte et particularise la signification générale du substantif.

Un adjectif verbal s'accorde toujours en genre et en nombre avec le substantif au quel il appartient.

EXEMPLE.

Ces enfants caressant toujours leurs parents, sont certainement très *scaressants.—These children caressing always their parents are certainly very caressing,* (affectionate.)

GENERAL RULE,

On the Present Participle.

The French *Present Participle* is always terminated in *ant*, this termination is the same in all the Verbs ; as,

aimant, finissant, recevant, rendant.
loving, finishing, receiving, rendering.

Whatever may be the gender and the number of the Noun to which a *Present Participle* belongs, this word is always invariable, that is to say, never changes.

EXAMPLES.

Je vis ces hommes, *lisant, parlant, ecrivant.*
I saw these men, reading, speaking, writing.

Je vis ces femmes, *lisant, parlant, ecrivant.*
I saw these women, reading, speaking, writing.

REMARK.

But we must not confound the *Present Participle* used as a Verb, with the same word employed as an Adjective. The *Present Participle* used as a Verb (*) always expresses an action, a passion, or a state of being ; and an *Adjective verbal*, that is to say, a word coming

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(*) The Present Participle of an Active Verb always governs an accusative expressed or understood. The Present Participle of a *Neuter Verb governs* no accusative, but indicates an action.

from a Verb, only qualifies and particularizes the general signification of the Substantive.

An Adjective verbal always agrees in gender and in number with the Substantive to which it belongs.

EXAMPLES.

La pièce qu'on a représentée ce soir, *intéressant* beaucoup par le fond du sujet, j'ai voulu la voir jusqu'à la fin.

The play that they have represented this evening, interesting much by its subject, I wished to see until the end.

C'etait une pièce fort *intéressante.*
It was a play very interesting.

EXERCISE.

We saw every where some striking examples of her
examples striking
humanity and generosity. In walking together we
of her us
found a root, of which the smell approaching that of the
of
laurel, is very agreeable. These boys talking continually, are very fatiguing. Those men foreseeing the danger which menaced them, became more prudent.
them
Your friends obliging when they find the opportunity to
of it
do it, are very obliging. It was indeed the most affect-
to do, scene the most
ing scene. They arrived with a calm air, having their
affecting. air calm,
hair floating on their shoulders. These children sleeping soundly, could *not* hear what you said. I saw your
not could that which
sisters writing each a long letter. It is by reading and
in
studying much that we may become learned. Your cou-
in
sins dancing so well must have learned *a* very long
owe to have
time. Two houses belonging to your father have been lately burnt. This young lady changing always her idea, not knowing what she wishes, is very whimsical. I
that which

have sold a house belonging to your uncle. Have you ever heard my sister playing on the piano? I have
her
heard *her* celebrating, by some beautiful songs, the unfortunate Pyramus and Thisbé. Excusing the faults of
In
her children, inspiring in them the love of virtue, fore-
in to-them in
seeing their wants, and doing any thing in her power to
in for to
please them, such we have always seen your good mo-
them to-please,
ther.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

PART II.

I.

Tullus Hostilius, the third king of the Romans, after a reign of two and thirty years, was cruelly murdered, with all his family, by Ancus Martius, his successor.

Tarquin Priscus was the fifth king of the Romans, and son of Demaratus, a native of Greece. He added one hundred senators from the plebians to those instituted by Romulus, in order to strengthen his interest with the people. He greatly embellished Rome with new buildings, magnificent temples, and other useful structures. He also instituted the pompous ceremonies of public triumphs. He was basely murdered by the contrivance of the sons of Ancus Martius, the late king.

II.

Three ambassadors were sent from Rome to Greece to collect the laws of Solon. Upon their return, ten magistrates, called Decemvirs, were elected. They revised and formed that code of laws called the Twelve Tables.

The most remarkable of these laws were:

That a plebian could not marry a patrician;—that the father could disinherit his children, or sell them;—that a creditor had a right to tear to pieces his debtor, if he had not paid his debt after the third market-day;—that a robber was liable to be killed, either in day-time or by night, if he made any resistance;—and that the judges

were obliged to pass sentence on the culprit brought before them, between the hours of sun-rising and sun-set.

III.

A dreadful earthquake ravaged all the provinces of Asia Minor, in the reign of Tiberius. He sent considerable sums from his treasury for the relief of the surviving inhabitants. He gave an exemption from the payment of tribute for five years. In the seventeenth year of the reign of Trajan, the Roman emperor, there was a remarkable earthquake. It destroyed the city of Antioch and was severely felt at Rome. The consul Pedus was buried in the ruins of his palace, and Trajan himself barely escaped. Marcus Aurelius Antonius instituted a senate of women. He placed his mother at their head. Their office was to preside over and take cognizance of all affairs relative to fashion and dress. His palace was rendered a receptacle of crimes, and an asylum for the vilest of the human race.

IV.

The next day I rose with the light, and once more attempted to regain the shore. But unfortunately I had totally lost all idea of the direction I ought to pursue. I saw nothing around me but the dismal prospect of woods, hills, and precipices, without a guide or path. Finding myself much refreshed, I pursued my journey, but with as little success as ever. I therefore sat down very pensively upon a rock. I found myself now abandoned upon a strange country, without a single friend, acquaintance, or even any one who spoke the same language. I at first thought of seeking out the natives, and making known to them my deplorable state. But I found no one in this place. I had not examined far before I found a dry cavern in a rock.

V.

I thought that this rock would be a very comfortable residence for me. I therefore went to work with a hatchet I had with me. I cut some boughs of trees,

which I spread upon the floor. I put over those a long silky kind of grass, which I found in plenty near the place to make me a bed. My next care was, how to secure myself in case of any attack; for I did not know whether the island contained any wild beasts or not. I cut down several branches of trees, and wove them into a kind of wicker-work; with this contrivance I found I could very securely barricade the entrance of my cave. Now, as the evening was again approaching, I began to feel myself hungry, and seeking along the sea-shore, I found some shell-fish. This supplied me with a plentiful meal. In this manner I led a kind of savage, but tolerably contented life, for several months.

VI.

The various seasons of the year brought only a change of occupation and amusement among us. The spring found every body busied in the labours of agriculture. Some were sowing seeds in the fields and gardens. Some others were trimming the vines and weeding the corn. The farmers were occupied in planting maize, wheat, oats and barley. Every garden was stocked with peas, beans, haricots, and other vegetables useful for food. In Summer, the vine dressers were removing the weeds that encircled the vines. The mower with his sharp scythe cut down the grass, the hay makers followed his steps, every body was industrious, every body was gay. They work, they drink, they laugh, and talk, and sing.

VII.

Autumn passes in a charming variety of occupation. Besides the harvest, which furnishes the most agreeable of labours, there are many other pleasing duties. Then are gathered and stored, apples, pears, walnuts, chesnuts. It is an interesting sight to behold the families of the poor peasants clustered each under the trees of their orchard. Here, with long poles, some of the villagers are beating down the pears and apples. There a sturdy rustic mounts a ladder and shakes the branches of the walnut and the chesnut. The stout country girls pick

the white and red and purple bunches of ripe and juicy grapes. The hardy peasant-boys throw them into large tubs. Their sturdy fathers crush them with a sort of little rake, which, whilst pressing forth the juice, draws away the stalks. This operation produces a scene of mirth and bustle, highly interesting and picturesque.

VIII.

In 1789, some discontent manifested itself amongst the people in France. The citizens of Paris took up their arms; they organized themselves under the name of the *National Guards*. They soon raised the standard of revolt. These troops, assisted by the populace, took possession of the Bastile and other prisons, which they demolished. In order to allay the spirit that was rising, a meeting of the States General was attempted, and called a *National Convention*. It had not been summoned since the reign of *Louis XIII*. The avowed purpose of this meeting was to frame a new system of laws and to reform abuses. The motto of this assembly was *liberty* and *equality*, and they abolished every title or distinction; all were called *citizens*.

IX.

This new constitution, as it was named, was solemnly received by the King of France. He publicly took an oath to adhere inviolably to it. The ceremony took place on the *Champs de Murs*, 1790. Power was now changing hands, and those who were acquiring it, knew no bounds in the use of it. Alterations were made in religion, as well as laws; the clergy and nobility being suspected of attachment to the old government, many of them were thrown into prison, others escaped from their country, leaving most of their effects behind. This emigration was the signal for a scene of blood quite shocking to relate. The king and queen were attacked in their palace of the *Thuilleries*, and their lives threatened. Their guards were murdered in their sight, and *they even awed* their safety to their greatest enemy. *This event took* place on the 10th of August, 1792.

X.

On the second of September following, this scene of blood was renewed; the faithful servants of the royal family were killed in their sight. The royal family, in the utmost dread of personal violence, attempted to escape from their wretched country, The king being recognized, was seized and brought back to Paris. The king and his family were thrown into a prison, called the Temple. They remained there from September ninth to January twenty-first, a space of nearly five months, in this dreadful situation. The king was brought to the bar of the National Convention, on the eleventh of December, 1792. He underwent a sort of mock trial, where he was accused of being an enemy to his country, and as such condemned to death. On the twenty-first of January, 1793, the unhappy king was guillotined. He met his fate with the most heroic fortitude and pious resignation,

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XI.

The peacock has its head adorned with a tuft, consisting of twenty-four feathers, painted with the most exquisite green, mixed with gold. The head, throat, neck, and breast are of a deep blue, glossed with green and gold. Its train when erected, forms a fan of the most resplendent hues. The two middle feathers are sometimes four feet and a half long. The others gradually diminish on each side. When pleased and delighted the peacock erects its tail, and displays all the majesty of its beauty. It frequently turns slowly and gracefully round, as if to catch the sun-beams in every direction. This produces new colours of inconceivable richness and beauty. Of all birds, the cock seems to have been longest under the protection of man. In many islands of the Indian ocean, the plumage of this bird is black and yellow. No animal has greater courge than the cock.

XII.

Xerxes a former king of Persia, had invaded Greece, in order to subdue the country. His vast army was

greately reduced in number in a short time, and he was himself compelled to recross the sea in an open boat. War continued with little intermission, for above a hundred years afterwards. At last, Alexander, king of Macedon, being appointed general of the Greeks against the Persians, crossed the Hellespont into Asia Minor, with only thirty-two thousand foot and five thousand horse. The Persians were then governed by Darius. With his small army Alexander defeated six hundred thousand Persians, at the river Granicus. They again assembled four hundred thousand foot and one hundred thousand horse, to oppose him near the town of Issus. They were again defeated, with the loss of one hundred and twenty thousand men.

XIII.

One of the most wonderful remains of antiquity in the Chinese Empire, is the Chinese Wall. It passes along the northern frontiers of China. It passes over mountains and valleys, for the length of twelve or fifteen hundred miles. It is principally built of brick and mortar. It is so firmely cemented, that although it has been erected more than two thousand years, it is very little decayed. It is about five and twenty feet high. It is broad enough for five or six horsemen to travel abreast. At different stations there are towers erected, and some few gates. This wall was built to prevent an invasion of China by the Tartars. In the middle of the seventeenth century during the reign of a weak prince, a bold rebel slew him, and seized on the throne. No bulwarks can defend a people who depend on them, rather than on their own courage, military skill, and patriotism.

XIV.

India, situated as it is under a burning sun, abounds in many luxuries. Its jungles or morassy forests, are infected with terrific serpents, and haunted by wild beasts. Among the latter, the most eminent for beauty and for mischief are the tigers. Some of them are nine *feet long, with* a head nearly as large as an ox. They

crouch down under the bushes, till they see their opportunity. They spring with great velocity and from a great distance upon their prey. If it is a man or a buffalo, they carry off their prey, with as much apparent ease as a cat carries a mouse. One day, four gentlemen saw, in a forest, several tracts of tigers, but nevertheless incautiously continued their sport for several hours; when an immense tiger sprang on one of them, and bore the unfortunate gentleman through the bushes and every obstacle without any apparent effort.

XV.

Pompeii was a great and rich town. The distance from Naples to Pompeii is little more than ten English miles. The destiny of the Pompeians must have been dreadful. A darkness suddenly overspread the country. It was not like the darkness of a moonless night; but like that of a closed room, in which the light is on a sudden extinguished. Women screamed, children moaned, men cried. Here children were anxiously calling their parents. There parents were seeking their children. Husbands were seeking their wives; all recognized each other only by their cries. The former lamented their own fate, and the latter that of those dearest to them. Many wished for death, from the fear of dying. Many called on God for assistance. Others desparing, were in an actual danger magnified by unreal terrors. The earth continued to shake, and men half distracted, to reel about. They were exaggerating their own fears and those of others, by terrifying predictions.

XVI.

In China, the laws regulate matters which appear to us of little importance. People are scarcely, in any instance, permitted to do as they like; they do as they are bid; they do not consider themselves in slavery. Every thing that relates to dress is fixed, and has been so for ages; the colour which each person may wear is settled. These colours mark the several ranks in society. None but the royal family may wear yellow. Certain great

mandarins or magistrates, may wear satin. The common people have plain cotton cloth, and their colours are blue or black. There are nine different sorts of buttons worn in the caps of the nobility and persons of rank, by which their actual dignity may be known at a glance. The use of silk and furs is forbidden to children. The age and manner of receiving their first cap is prescribed. The master of the ceremonies, when he places the cap on the boy's head, gives him an exhortation.

XVII.

My house is situated in a pleasant village near Paris. I have a large family of six children. I work very hard to maintain them. My wife has been dead for two years. My eldest daughter is only sixteen years of age. She manages my house with the greatest regularity and economy. Besides her, I have two boys and three girls. My eldest boy, whose name is Henry, is about twelve years old. He is of an amiable disposition, and has the greatest willingness to do any thing asked of him. He assists his sister as far as he is able. He is, in short, a very good boy. His brother, on the contrary, is headstrong, passionate, and self-willed.

XVIII.

The buffalo is a terrible animal. He is very savage. He is as cunning as he is fierce and strong. He will often hide himself among the trees. He will wait till some poor traveller passes by. He comes out from his place, rushes into the road, and attacks the unfortunate passenger. The poor man is obliged to run away, if there is no tree near to him His endeavours to escape are vain, because the buffalo can run much faster. He soon overtakes him. He throws him down. He kills him. The furious animal stands over his prey for a long time. One day I saw a very large buffalo grazing in a plain. I know that that creature will not attack any one in the open country. I approached pretty near to him. I fired at him and he ran away.

XIX.

The beaver is the cleverest and most industrious animal in the world. He is about three feet long, and about one foot high. He uses his fore-feet like hands. The beavers build their houses themselves. They can swim very well. They can walk about on the land. I saw several beavers round the foot of a large tree. They were collecting food to carry to their habitations. They are very prudent animals. They eat and sit up like a squirrel. Their teeth are just like a squirrel's teeth. The beaver's tail is not as pretty as that of the squirrel. Will you come with me to see some beavers? We shall have to take a long voyage. We must sail across the Atlantic Ocean to North America.

XX.

The fox is as cunning as he is fierce and bold. No man can be more clever than this animal. A fox will allow himself to be beaten with a great stick till he dies; but though he does not cry out, he always defends himself very bravely. If a fierce dog attacks him, he will fight in silence till he is torn to pieces. He practises his tricks very early in the morning. It is before the farmer is awake. He takes the first opportunity of collecting the poultry he has killed. He carries them to his den. He hunts young hares in the plains. He seizes the poor partridge on her nest among the long grass. He digs the rabbits out from their warrens.

XXI.

Some persons made me a present of a buzzard. He was so wild that I was afraid I should never be able to tame him. I accustomed him to feed for six weeks. He appeared so tame, that I gave him a little more liberty. I took my buzzard into my garden, after having tied his wings. There he walked about as he pleased. He always came when I called him to be fed. One day I took off the bandages which fastened his wings. I tied a small bell to his leg. I hung a piece of copper on his breast, with my name engraved upon it. I now set him entirely

at liberty. I soon found that I was deceived in my opinion of his affection for me. He flew away to a forest at a great distance from my house.

XXII.

No serpent is more dreaded than the rattlesnake. He is found in the woods of America. The end of his tail is composed of a number of joints, loosely united to each other. These joints make a rattling sound. That sound is generally heard at some distance. It warns the traveller to get out of the way. The rattlesnake is slow in his motions. He has not the power of springing to seize his prey. That venomous reptile has a very disagreeable smell. His bad smell is so strong, that even horses and cattle are sensible of it. The rattlesnake, if he is not angry, seldom attacks a man. If a man by accident should hurt a snake, he would be in great danger.

XXIII.

The Ostrich is very tall and very strong. These large birds can run very fast indeed. They can run faster than any horse. They have very long legs. Though ostriches may be made tame and familiar, they are not always gentle to those who are not acquainted with them. If a stranger should approach, the ostrich would run furiously at him. It would try to throw a man down. These birds are found in the dry and sandy deserts of Arabia. When the Arabs wish to hunt an ostrich, they get on horseback. They gallop gently after it. This does not alarm the ostrich. The bird is less frightened than if they closely followed its steps. In this manner they pursue it, for two or three days, till the poor ostrich submits to be taken.

XXIV.

I know a little boy whose father lived in London. He is in most respects a very good boy; but he has, unfortunately for himself, contracted the habit of making

faces. He was seldom invited to any party of amusement. The parents feared that their children might acquire the same bad habit. When he went to school the boys teased him. They made game of him. They gave him the nick-name of wry-face. One day a lady who was extremely fond of children, invited him to a little party. As soon as they were all assembled, the lady took them to a little fish pond. Whilst they were admiring the fish, the lady casting her eyes upon the boy, suddenly exclaimed, "this boy is in a fit." In seeing his contortions and his countenance, she ordered the footman to take him away.

XXV.

I left Paris with the purpose of making the tour of Europe. The coach was crowded with such company as I could expect. Some pretended to be persons of great consequence. Some others pretended to be related to the first families in Germany. They expected, on these accounts, great respect from the other passengers. In the inns where we halted, nothing pleased them. The wine, they said, was too sour. They found the beef fit for the inhabitants of the Hulks. When we arrived at Calais, I found a boat ready to depart for Dover. I took my passage in her with four of my company. The weather was stormy during the passage. One lady in particular was greatly alarmed. I asked her what she was afraid of? Ah! she answered, *of being drowned, my good Sir.*

XXVI.

The ass is smaller and not so beautiful as the horse. His ears are much longer and his coat rough and shaggy. The ass is found in many countries. When wild he is extremely fierce and very swift. He is easily tamed, and then becomes patient and slow. In France and in England there are no wild asses. They generally belong to poor people, because they are very useful in carrying burdens. That poor creature is often made to

to work hard all day. He will eat almost any vegetable. He is very particular to drink clear and clean water. He is not naturally stupid. He knows his master and will discover by the smell which road he is gone. The young one is called a colt. The ass lives about twenty or twenty-five years.

XXVII.

Do you know that a fish is capable of producing many millions of its species. Is it possible that a single fish can produce such a wonderful and prodigious quantity? Yes, replied I. If a single herring was left to multiply, during twenty years, without being disturbed, it would produce a progeny more numerous than the inhabitants of ten globes like ours. The cod produces at a spawning eight or nine millions. The flounder above a million. The mackarel produces five hundred thousand. The salmon comes in our rivers in order to deposit her eggs. She does that with great care in the gravelly bottom of the river. The salmon has no sooner deposited her eggs, than she returns to the sea. What I have said to you is a fact well known.

XXVIII.

Whilst I was walking with some friends, a poor half-naked black came up to us. He humbly implored our charity. He told us that he had served on board an English vessel. He showed us the scars of several wounds he had received. He said that he was now discharged. He told us that he was without friends and without assistance. Ha! added he, I can scarcely find food to support my wretched life, or clothes to cover me from the wintry wind. Some boys who were present, were base enough to attempt to jest upon his dusky colour and foreign accent. Such behaviour may be expected from those who have received a bad education. They have not been taught to feel or pity the distress of others. My friends and I, touched with compassion, gave to that poor man all the money that we had, in order *to relieve him* from his distress.

XXIX.

Though Charles had every thing he wanted, he became very fretful and unhappy. Sometimes he ate sweetmates till he made himself sick. When he is sick he suffers a great deal of pain. He suffers a very long time because he will not take bitter physic to make him well. When his father and mother were sitting at the tea-table with their friend, he would scramble upon the table. He would seize the cake and bread and butter, and frequently overset the tea-cups. He was a very disagreeable boy. He was also so delicately brought up, that he was continually ill. The least wind or rain gave him a cold. The least heat was sure to throw him into a fever. He could not bear any degree of fatigue. He could use none of his limbs with ease. He was very proud and impatient. He could neither write, nor read, nor cipher, so bad was his education.

XXX.

The cow is perhaps the most useful and serviceable animal. Without the cow, man would have many wants unsupplied. The cows differ in shape and size. Some are large, some small. Some have horns, some have not any. They live entirely on vegetables. The milk of the cow forms a great part of the food of man. When left to stand, the thick part rises to the top, and is called cream. It is skimmed off, and is used for making butter. Cream is drank in tea and eaten with fruit. In some places, the milk and cream are churned together. What is left in the churn after the butter is made, is called butter-milk. It is very wholesome and nourishing. It is not very pleasant to the taste, except to those who are accustomed to its flavour. Cheese is likewise made of milk. The male is called the bull, the female the cow, and the young one a calf.

XXXI.

The elephant is an animal very surprising and interesting, from its great sagacity. The form of this animal is

very awkward. His head is large and so is his body. His feet are divided into five parts, and are not a great deal broader than his legs. He has a small bunch of thick black hair at the end of his tail. His skin is generally of a deep ash-colour, nearly black, and is not covered with hair. He has two immense teeth, which grow out of the upper jaw, and are sometimes ten feet long. The elephant is generally twelve or thirteen feet high, some are only nine or ten. When tamed, he becomes the most gentle and obedient of all domestic animals. He is nevertheless subject to occasional fits of rage, something resembling madness. He is very obedient. He never mistakes the voice of his keeper. He salutes his friends with his trunk. He bends his knees to accommodate those who wish to mount him.

XXXII.

William Rufus was thirty-one years old when he began to reign. He reigned over England twelve years and ten months. His mother's name was Matilda. On a certain day, as he was hunting in a forest, he was slain with an arrow. His body was carried in a cart to the city of Winchester, and he was buried there. Henry, his brother, reigned in his place. He was a learned man and a prince of a great wisdom. He governed his people wisely. He restored to the English the privilege of having lights in their houses, after the ringing of the curfew-bell. He reigned over England thirty and five years. Elizabeth was twenty and five years when she began to reign. She reigned over England forty and four years, four months, and seven days. Her mother's name was Anna Bullen.

XXXIII.

James of Scotland reigned after the death of Elizabeth. In his reign, the two kingdoms of England and Scotland were united together. He gave to them the name of Great Britain. The two nations became as one people. James died, after having reigned over England

twenty and two years. Charles, his son reigned in his place. He was twenty and five years old when he began to reign. On the thirteenth day of January, a scaffold was built before the gates of his palace. He was condemned to be put to death. He was brought to the place of execution. There his head was cut off, and showed to the people. He was accused of being a tyrant, a traitor and murderer. He reigned over England twenty-two years and ten months.

XXXIV.

Cairo, is the capital of Egypt. It is situated to the south of Alexandria. This city is one hundred miles from the mouth of the Nile. In this place I saw Turkish soldiers in various costumes. I saw Arabs of many tribes, boats, camels, horses, and asses. They were all in motion, and formed a striking picture. No chairs are to be had in this country. They sit on the ground. A box and a trunk served as a table. I went to the pyramids one evening. I intended to ascend one of them the following morning to see the sun rise. Accordingly, I was on the top long before the dawn of day. The scene I beheld delighted me, being grand and majestic beyond description. A mist over the wide sandy plains formed a veil, which vanished gradually as the sun rose. At length I saw that beautiful land, once the site of Memphis.

XXXV.

While I was in Egypt, I had the opportunity of witnessing the ceremony of a marriage of consequence. The windows of my house just overlooked the spot where the ceremony was to be performed. Early in the morning of the grand holiday, a high pole was reared in the centre of the place. There was beside a banner belonging to the village. A large assembly of people gathered under it. Some great preparations were made for an illumination with glass lamps, and music was prepared. The Arabs from other villages came to the feast also. They were beating their tambourines and waving their

flags; but they remained at some distance from the pole until invited to advance. The old people seated themselves round and under the pole. The strangers were placed at a little distance.

XXXVI.

I was very anxious to know how would end the ceremony of a marriage in Egypt. I saw that one of the strangers began to sing. The rest divided themselves into two parties, forming two circles, one within the other round the pole and facing each other. Each man put his arms over his neighbour's shoulders, and thus formed a chain. The outer circle stood still. The people of the inner circle kept dancing and bowing in an orderly manner to those on the outer. Thus they continued three hours. Those who were not in the circles, made separate rings by themselves. This is the mode of dancing among the Arabs. All the women were at a distance by themselves. Among them was the bride. When the dancing and singing ended, they all sat down. Then the whole company began to eat some rice, and at night the little coloured lamps were lighted. The band played, and the entertainment ended, as it commenced, with a dance.

XXXVII.

The Arabs had expected an extraordinary inundation this year. This was in consequence of the scarcity of water the preceding year. They generally make fences of earth and reeds around their villages, in order to keep the water from entering their houses. They did not apprehend that it would rise to such an height. The force of this inundation baffled all their efforts. Their cottages being built of earth, could not stand one instant against the current. The water had no sooner reached them than it levelled them with the ground. The rapid stream carried off all that was before it. Men, women, children, cattle, horses, and corn were washed away in a moment by the inundation. It left the place, where the village

Agalta stood, without any thing to indicate that there had been a house on the spot. They appeared to be in the midst of a vast lake containing various islands and magnificent edifices.

XXXVIII.

The land where I was now, had formerly been cultivated. There appeared many stumps of palm and other trees. Around these trees, were wild vines, twining their luxuriant tendrils in profusion. The scene here was beautiful; the silence of the night; the beams of the radient moon shining on the calm surface of the crystal lake; the solitude of the place; the group of fishermen; the little fire; altogether formed a picture which I had never before, in reality, witnessed. I went to see the Temple of Haron, which was only three miles distant. It stands in the midst of the ruins of a town, and is surrounded by fragments of columns and other temples. Part of the town was covered with sand. I saw a little way off a Greek chapel elevated on a platform, with cellars under it. After having taken a proper view of the temple and the town, I went to another place.

XXXIX.

The sugar cane is become of the greatest importance to mankind. It is found in several parts of the world. It has been seen by travellers in Upper Egypt, in Africa, in Japan, and in the South Sea Islands. We are even told that it grows also in Sicily. The skin of the sugar cane is soft, and the pith very juicy, according to the goodness of the soil. The body of the cane is strong but brittle, and contains a soft pithy substance, which affords a large supply of juice. The plants when seen collectively have a very pretty effect. A field of them in the month of November, in full blossom, is one of the most beautiful productions that the pen can describe. When the sugar cane is ripe, its colour is of a bright golden yellow. When exposed to the sun, it is

beautifully streaked with red. The best season for planting sugar canes, is between the months of August and November.

XL.

Of all the vegetable productions of China, the tea plant is one of the most useful. Its leaves afford, by infusion, a favourite liquor which is used daily among us, by people of almost all ranks and conditions. This shrub seldom grows beyond the size of a rose bush, or at most, six or seven feet in height. It is usually planted in rows upon little hills, about three or four feet distant from each other. The larger leaves are about two inches long and one broad. From a small beginning they become round and broad, and then taper to a point. When the leaves are in their full size, they resemble those of the black cherry tree both in figure and colour. In about seven years after the seed has been sown, the plants will have arrived at the height of a man. Tea was introduced into Europe, in the year 1610, by the Dutch. In 1666, it was sold in London for sixty shillings a pound, and continued at that price till 1707.

VERBES ACTIFS RÉGULIERS.

On appele verbe actif celui après le quel on peut ajouter immédiatement les mots quelqu'un ou quelque chose.

EXEMPLES.

Aimer,	quelqu'un.
Sentir,	quelque chose.
Recevoir,	quelqu'un.
Rendre,	quelque chose.

REGULAR VERBS.

ACTIVE.

Verbs are called Active, when an accusative may be added immediately after them, or when the words *somebody* or *something* may be placed after the Verb.

EXAMPLE.		ACCUSATIVES.	
To love,	*aimer*	*quelqu'un,*	somebody.
To smell,	*sentir*	*quelque chose,*	something.
To receive,	*recevoir*	*quelqu'un,*	sombody.
To render,	*rendre*	*quelque chose,*	something.

The Active Verbs are conjugated in the following manner:—

TO LOVE,	*AIMER.*
Indicative Mood.	*Indicatif.*
Present Tense.	*Présent.*
I love, or I do love,	*J'aime.*
Thou lovest, or thou dost love,	*Tu aimes.*
He or she loves, he or she does love,	*Il aime, ou elle aime.*
We love, or we do love,	*Nous aimons.*
You love, or you do love,	*Vous aimez.*
They love, or they do love,	*Ils ou elles aiment.*
Imperfect Tense.	*Imparfait.*
I loved, or I did love,	*J'aimais.*
Thou lovedst, or thou didst love,	*Tu aimais.*
He or she loved, he or she did love,	*Il ou elle aimait.*
We loved, or we did love,	*Nous aimions.*
You loved, or you did love,	*Vous aimiez.*
They loved, or they did love,	*Ils ou elles aimaient.*

Simple (*) Perfect Tense,	*Prétérit défini ou Passé Simple.*
I loved,	*J'aimai.*
Thou lovedst,	*Tu aimas.*
He or she loved,	*Il aima ou elle aima.*
We loved,	*Nous aimâmes.*
You loved,	*Vous aimâtes.*
They loved,	*Ils ou elles aimerent.*
Compound Perfect Tense.(†)	*Prétérit indéfini ou Passé Composé.*
I have loved,	*J'ai aimé.*
Thou hast loved,	*Tu as aimé*
He or she has loved,	*Il a aimé ou elle a aimé.*
We have loved,	*Nous avons aimé.*
You have loved,	*Vous avez aimé.*
They have loved,	*Ils ou elles ont aimé.*
Anterior Perfect Tense.	*Prétérit Antérieur.*
I had loved,	*J'eus aimé.*
Thou hadst loved,	*Tu eus aimé.*
He or she had loved,	*Il ou elle eut aimé.*
We had loved,	*Nous eûmes aimé.*
You had loved,	*Vous eûtes aimé.*
They had loved,	*Ils ou elles eurent aimé.*
Pluperfect Tense.	*Plusqueparfait.*
I had loved,	*J'avais aimé.*
Thou hadst loved,	*Tu avais aimé.*
He or she had loved,	*Il ou elle avait aimé.*
We had loved,	*Nous avions aimé.*
You had loved,	*Vous aviez aimé.*
They had loved,	*Ils ous elles avaient aimé.*
Simple Future Tense.	*Futur Simple.*
I shall or will love,	*J'aimerai.*
Thou shalt or wilt love,	*Tu aimeras.*
He or she shall or will love,	*Il ou elle aimera.*
We shall or will love,	*Nous aimerons.*
You shall or will love,	*Vous aimerez.*
They shall or will love,	*Ils ou elles aimeront.*
Compound Future Tense.	*Futur Composé.*
I shall or will have loved,	*J'aurai aimé.*
Thou shalt or wilt have loved,	*Tu auras aimé.*
He or she shall or will have loved,	*Il ou elle aura aimé.*

(*) They are called Simple Tenses when they are formed of the principal without an Auxiliary Verb.

(†) The Compound Tenses are such as cannot be formed without an Auxiliary Verb.

We shall or will have loved,	*Nous aurons aimé.*
You shall or will have loved,	*Vous aurez aimé.*
They shall or will have loved,	*Ils ou elles auront aimé*

Simple Conditional.	*Conditionnel.*
I should or would love,	*J'aimerais.*
Thou shouldst or wouldst love,	*Tu aimerais.*
He or she should or would love,	*Il ou elle aimerait.*
We should or would love,	*Nous aimerions.*
You should or would love,	*Vous aimeriez.*
They should or would love,	*Ils ou elles aimeraient.*

Compound Conditional.	*Passé.*
I should or would have loved,	*J'aurais aimé.*
Thou shouldst or wouldst have loved,	*Tu aurais aimé.*
He or she should or would have loved,	*Il ou elle aurait aimé.*
We should or would have loved,	*Nous aurions aimé.*
You should or would have loved,	*Vous auriez aimé.*
They should or would have loved,	*Ils ou elles auraient aimé.*

Imperative Mood. (*)	*Impératif.*
Love or love thou,	*Aime.*
Let him or let her love,	*Qu'il ou qu'elle aime.*
Let us love,	*Aimons,*
Love or love you,	*Aimez.*
Let them love,	*Qu'ils ou qu'elles aiment.*

Subjunctive Mood. Present Tense.	*Subjonctif. Présent.*
That I may or can love,	*Que j'aime.*
That thou mayst or canst love,	*Que tu aimes.*
That he or she may or can love,	*Qu'il aime ou qu'elle aime,*
That we may or can love,	*Que nous aimions,*
That you may or can love,	*Que vous aimiez.*
That they may or can love,	*Qu'ils ou qu'elles aiment.*

Imperfect Tense.	*Imparfait.*
That I might love,	*Que j'aimasse.*
That thou mightst love,	*Que tu aimasses.*
That he or she might love,	*Qu'il aimât ou qu'elle aimât.*
That we might love,	*Que nous aimassions.*
That you might love,	*Que vous aimassiez.*
That they might love	*Qu'ils ou qu'elles aimassent.*

Compound Perfect Tense.	*Prétérit Composé*
That I may or can have loved,	*Que j'aie aimé.*
That thou mayst or canst have loved,	*Que tu aies aimé.*
That he or she may or can have loved,	*Qu'il ou qu'elle ait aimé.*
That we may or can have loved,	*Que nous ayons aimé.*
That you may or can have loved.	*Que vous ayez aimé.*
That they may or can have loved.	*Qu'ils ou qu'elles ayent aimé.*

(*) In French the Imperative has no first person singular.

Pluperfect Tense.	*Plusqueparfait.*
That I might have loved,	*Que j'eusse aimé.*
That thou mightst have loved,	*Que tu eusses aimé.*
Thathe or she might have loved,	*Qu'il ou qu'elle eût aimé,*
That we might have loved,	*Que nous eussions aimé.*
That you might have loved,	*Que vous eussiez aimé.*
That they might have loved,	*Qu'ils ou qu'elles eussent aimé.*

Infinitive Mood.	*Infinitif.*
Present. To love,	*Aimer.*
Perfect. To have loved,	*Avoir aimé.*

Participles.		*Participes.*
Present.	Loving,	*Aimant.*
Past.	Loved,	*Aimé aimée.*
Compound Perfect.	Having loved,	*Ayant aimé.*

SECOND CONJUGATION.

The Verbs of the Second Conjugation, for the Infinitive, are terminated in *ir*.

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.	*Indicatif Présent.*
I act,	*J'agis.*
Thou actest,	*Tu agis.*
He or she acts,	*Il agit ou elle agit,*
We act,	*Nous agissons.*
You act,	*Vous agissez.*
They act,	*Ils agissent.*

Imperfect Tense.	*Imparfait.*
I was acting, or did act,	*J'agissois.*
Thou wast acting, or thou didst act,	*Tu agissois.*
He or she was acting, he or she did act,	*Il ou elle agissoit.*
We were acting, or we did act,	*Nous agissions.*
You were acting, or you did act,	*Vous agissiez.*
They were acting, or they did act,	*Ils ou elles agissoient.*

Simple Perfect Tense.	*Prétérit Défini, ou Passé Simple.*
I acted,	*J'agis.*
Thou actedst,	*Tu agis.*
He acted or she acted,	*Il ou elle agit.*
We acted,	*Nous agimes.*
You acted,	*Vous agites.*
They acted,	*Ils ou elles agirent.*

Compound Perfect Tense.	*Prétérit Indéfini, ou Passé Composé.*
I have acted,	*J'ai agi.*
Thou hast acted,	*Tu as agi.*
He or she has acted,	*Il ou elle a agi.*
We have acted,	*Nous avons agi.*
You have acted,	*Vous avez agi.*
They have acted,	*Ils ou elles ont agi.*
Anterior Perfect Tense.	*Prétérit Antérieur.*
I had acted,	*J'eus agi.*
Thou hadst acted,	*Tu eus agi.*
He or she had acted,	*Il ou elle eut agi.*
We had acted,	*Nous eûmes agi.*
You had acted,	*Vous eûtes agi.*
They had acted,	*Ils ou elles eurent agi.*
Pluperfect Tense.	*Plusqueparfait.*
I had acted,	*J'avais agi.*
Thou hadst acted,	*Tu avais agi.*
He or she had acted,	*Il ou elle avait agi.*
We had acted,	*Nous avions agi.*
You had acted,	*Vous aviez agi.*
They had acted,	*Ils ou elles avaient agi.*
Simple Future Tense.	*Futur Simple.*
I shall or will act,	*J'agirai.*
Thou shalt or wilt act,	*Tu agiras.*
He or she shall or will act,	*Il ou elle agira.*
We shall or will act,	*Nous agirons.*
You shall or will act,	*Vous agirez.*
They shall or will act,	*Ils ou elles agiront.*
Compound Future Tense.	*Futur Composé.*
I shall or will have acted,	*J'aurai agi.*
Thou shalt or wilt have acted,	*Tu auras agi.*
He or she shall or will have acted,	*Il ou elle aura agi.*
We shall or will have acted,	*Nous aurons agi.*
You shall or will have acted,	*Vous aurez agi.*
They shall or will have acted,	*Ils ou elles auront agi.*
Simple Conditional.	*Conditionnel.*
I should or would act,	*J'agirais.*
Thou shouldst or wouldst act,	*Tu agirais.*
He or she should or would act,	*Il ou elle agirait.*
We should or would act,	*Nous agirions.*
You should or would act,	*Vous agiriez.*
They should or would act,	*Ils ou elles agiraient.*
Compound Conditional.	*Passé.*
I should or would have acted,	*J'aurais agi.*
Thou shouldst or wouldst have acted,	*Tu aurais agi.*
He or she should or would have acted,	*Il ou elle aurait agi.*

We should or would have acted,	*Nous aurions agi.*
You should or would have acted,	*Vous auriez agi.*
They should or would have acted,	*Ils ou elles auraient agi.*

Imperative Mood,	*Imperatif.*
Act, or act thou,	*Agis.*
Let him or let her act,	*Qu'il ou qu'elle agisse.*
Let us act,	*Agissons.*
Act, or act you,	*Agissez.*
Let them act,	*Qu'ils ou qu'elles agissent.*

Subjunctive Mood. Present Tense.	*Subjonctif. Présent.*
That I may or can act,	*Que j'agisse,*
That thou mayst or canst act,	*Que tu agisses.*
That he or she may or can act,	*Qu'il ou qu'elle agisse.*
That we may or can act,	*Que nous agissions.*
That you may or can act,	*Que vous agissiez.*
That they may or can act,	*Qu'ils ou qu'elles agissent.*

Imperfect Tense.

That I might act,	*Que j'agisse.*
That thou mightst act,	*Que tu agisses.*
That he or she might act,	*Qu'il agît, ou qu'elle agît.*
That we might act,	*Que nous agissons.*
That you might act,	*Que vous agissiez.*
That they might act,	*Qu'ils ou qu'elles agissent.*

Compound Perfect Tense.	*Prétérit Composé.*
That I may or can have acted,	*Que j'aie agi.*
That thou mayst or canst have acted,	*Que tu aies agi.*
That he or she may or can have acted,	*Qu'il ou qu'elle ait agi.*
That we may or can have acted,	*Que nous ayons agi.*
That you may or can have acted,	*Que vous ayez agi.*
That they may or can have acted,	*Qu'ils ou qu'elles ayent agi.*

Pluperfect Tense.	*Plusqueparfait.*
That I might have acted,	*Que j'eusse agi.*
That thou mightst have acted,	*Que tu eusses agi.*
That he or she might have acted,	*Qu'il ou qu'elle eut agi.*
That we might have acted,	*Que nous eussions agi.*
That you might have acted,	*Que vous eussiez agi.*
That they might have acted,	*Qu'ils ou qu'elles eussent agi.*

Infinitive Mood.		*Infinitif.*
Present.	To act,	*Agir.*
Perfect.	To have acted,	*Avoir agi.*

Participles.

Present.	Acting,	*Agissant.*
Past.	Acted,	*Agi, agie.*
Compound Perfect.	Having acted,	*Ayant agi.*

THIRD CONJUGATION.

The Verbs of the Third Conjugation, for the Infinitive, are terminated in *oir*.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.	*Indicatif Présent.*
I receive,	*Je reçois.*
Thou receivest,	*Tu reçois.*
He or she receives	*Il ou elle reçoit.*
We receive,	*Nous recevons.*
You receive,	*Vous recevez.*
They receive.	*Ils ou elles reçoivent.*

Imperfect Tense.	*Imparfait.*
I was receiving, or I did receive,	*Je recevais.*
Thou wast receiving, or thou didst receive,	*Tu recevais.*
He or she was receiving, he or she did receive,	*Il ou elle recevait.*
We were receiving, or we did receive,	*Nous recevions.*
You were receiving, or you did receive,	*Vous receviez.*
They were receiving, or they did receive,	*Ils ou elles recevaient.*

Simple Perfect Tense.	*Prétérit Défini ou Passé Simple.*
I received,	*Je reçus.*
Thou receivedst,	*Tu reçus.*
He received or she received,	*Il ou elle reçut.*
We received,	*Nous reçûmes.*
You received,	*Vous reçûtes.*
They received,	*Ils ou elle reçurent.*

Compound Perfect Tense.	*Prétérit Indéfini ou Passé Composé.*
I have received,	*J'ai reçu.*
Thou hast received,	*Tu as reçu.*
He or she has received,	*Il ou elle a reçu.*
We have received,	*Nous avons reçu.*
You have received,	*Vous avez reçu.*
They have received,	*Ils ou elles ont reçu.*

Anterior Perfect Tense.	*Prétérit Antérieur.*
I had received,	*J'eus reçu.*
Thou hadst received,	*Tu eus reçu.*
He or she had received,	*Il ou elle eut reçu.*
We had received,	*Nous eûmes reçu.*
You had received,	*Vous eûtes reçu.*
They had received,	*Ils ou elle eurent reçu.*

Pluperfect Tense.	*Plusqueparfait.*
I had received,	*J'avais reçu.*
Thou hadst received,	*Tu avais reçu.*

He or she had received,	*Il ou elle avait reçu.*
We had received,	*Nous avions reçu.*
You had received,	*Vous aviez reçu.*
They had received,	*Ils ou elles avaient reçu.*

Simple Future Tense.	*Futur Simple.*
I shall or will receive,	*Je recevrai.*
Thou shalt or wilt receive,	*Tu recevras.*
He or she shall or will receive,	*Il ou elle recevra.*
We shall or will receive,	*Nous recevrons.*
You shall or will receive,	*Vous recevrez.*
They shall or will receive,	*Ils ou elles recevront.*

Compound Future Tense.	*Futur Composé.*
I shall or will have received,	*J'aurai reçu.*
Thou shalt or wilt have received,	*Tu auras reçu.*
He or she shall or will have received,	*Il ou elle aura reçu.*
We shall or will have received,	*Nous aurons reçu.*
You shall or will have received,	*Vous aurez reçu.*
They shall or will have received,	*Ils ou elles auront reçu.*

Simple Conditional.	*Conditionnel.*
I should or would receive,	*Je recevrais.*
Thou shouldst or wouldst receive,	*Tu recevrais.*
He or she should, he or she would receive,	*Il ou elle recevrait.*
We should or would receive	*Nous recevrions.*
You should or would receive,	*Vous recevriez.*
They should or would rceeive,	*Ils ou elles recevraient.*

Compound Conditional.	*Passé.*
I should or would have received,	*J'aurais reçu.*
Thou shouldst or wouldst have received,	*Tu aurais reçu.*
He or she should or would have received,	*Il ou elle aurait reçu.*
We should or would have received,	*Nous aurions reçu.*
You should or would have received,	*Vous auriez reçu.*
They should or would have received,	*Ils ou elles auraient reçu.*

Imperative Mood.	*Imperatif.*
Receive or receive thou,	*Reçois.*
Let him or let her receive,	*Qu'il ou qu'elle reçoive.*
Let us receive,	*Recevons.*
Receive or receive you,	*Recevez.*
Let them receive,	*Qu'ils ou qu'elles reçoivent.*

Subjunctive Mood. Present Tense.	*Subjonctif. Présent.*
That I may or can receive,	*Que je reçoive.*
That thou mayst or canst receive,	*Que tu reçoives.*
That he or she may or can receive,	*Qu'il ou qu'elle reçoive.*
That we may or can receive,	*Que nous recevions.*
That you may or can receive,	*Que vous receviez.*
That they may or can receive,	*Qu'ils ou qu'elles reçoivent.*

Imperfect Tense.	*Imparfait.*
That I might receive,	*Que je reçusse.*
That thou mightst receive,	*Que tu reçusses.*
That he or she might receive,	*Qu'il ou qu'elle reçût.*
That we might receive,	*Que nous reçussions.*
That you might receive,	*Que vous reçussiez.*
That they might receive,	*Qu'ils ou qu'elles reçussent.*

Compound Perfect Tense.	*Prétérit Composé.*
That I may or can have received,	*Que j'aie reçu.*
That thou mayst or canst have received,	*Que tu aies reçu.*
That he or she may or can have received	*Qu'il ait ou qu'elle ait reçu.*
That we may or can have received,	*Que nous ayons reçu.*
That you may or can have received,	*Que vous ayez reçu.*
That they may or can have received,	*Qu'ils ou qu'elles ayent reçu.*

Pluperfect Tense.	*Plusqueparfait.*
That I might have received,	*Que j'eusse reçu.*
That thou mightst have received,	*Que tu eusses reçu.*
That he or she might have received,	*Qu'il ou qu'elle eût reçu.*
That we might have received,	*Que nous eussions reçu.*
That you might have received,	*Que vous eussiez reçu,*
That they might have received,	*Qu'ils ou qu'elles eussent reçu.*

Infinitive Mood.	*Infinitif.*
Present. To receive,	*Recevoir.*
Perfect. To have received,	*Avoir reçu.*

Participles.

Present. Receiving,	*Recevant.*
Past. Received.	*Reçu, reçue,*
Compound Perfect. Having received,	*Ayant reçu.*

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

The Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation, for the Infinitive, are terminated in *re.*

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.	*Indicatif. Présent.*
I sell,	*Je vends.*
Thou sellst,	*Tu vends*
He or she sells,	*Il ou elle vend.*
We sell,	*Nous vendons.*
You sell,	*Vous vendez,*
They sell,	*Ils ou elles vendent.*

Imperfect Tense.	*Imparfait.*
I was selling, or I did sell,	*Je vendais.*
Thou wast selling, or thou didst sell,	*Tu vendais.*
He or she was selling, he or she did sell,	*Il ou elle vendait.*
We were selling, or we did sell,	*Nous vendions.*
You were selling, or you did sell,	*Vous vendiez.*
They were selling, or they did sell,	*Ils ou elles vendaient.*
Simple Perfect Tense.	*Prétérit Defini ou Passé Simple.*
I sold,	*Je vendis.*
Thou soldst,	*Tu vendis.*
He or she sold,	*Il ou elle vendit.*
We sold,	*Nous vendimes.*
You sold,	*Vous vendites.*
They sold,	*Ils ou elles vendirent.*
Compound Perfect Tense.	*Preterit Indéfini ou Passé Composé.*
I have sold,	*J'ai vendu*
Thou hast sold,	*Tu as vendu.*
He or she has sold,	*Il ou elle a vendu.*
We have sold,	*Nous avons vendu.*
You have sold,	*Vous avez vendu.*
They have sold,	*Ils ou elles ont vendu.*
Anterior Perfect Tense.	*Prétérit Antérieur.*
I had sold,	*J'eus vendu.*
Thou hadst sold,	*Tu eus vendu*
He or she had sold,	*Il ou elle eut vendu.*
We had sold,	*Nous eûmes vendu.*
You had sold,	*Vous eûtes vendu.*
They had sold,	*Ils ou elles eurent vendu.*
Pluperfect Tense.	*Plusqueparfait.*
I had sold,	*J'avais vendu.*
Thou hadst sold,	*Tu avais vendu.*
He or she had sold,	*Il ou elle avait vendu.*
We had sold,	*Nous avions vendu.*
You had sold,	*Vous aviez vendu.*
They had sold,	*Ils ou elles avaient vendu.*
Simple Future Tense.	*Futur Simple.*
I shall or will sell,	*Je vendrai.*
Thou shalt or wilt sell,	*Tu vendras.*
He or she shall or will sell,	*Il vendra.*
We shall or will sell,	*Nous vendrons.*
You shall or will sell,	*Vous vendrez*
They shall or will sell,	*Ils ou elles vendront.*
Compound Future Tense.	*Futur Composé.*
I shall or will have sold,	*J'aurai vendu.*
Thou shalt or wilt have sold,	*Tu auras vendu.*

He or she shall or will have sold,	*Il ou elle aura vendu.*
We shall or will have sold,	*Nous aurons vendu.*
You shall or will have sold,	*Vous aurez vendu.*
They shall or will have sold,	*Ils ou elles auront vendu.*

Simple Conditional.	*Conditionnel.*
I should or would sell,	*Je vendrais.*
Thou shouldst or wouldst sell,	*Tu vendrais.*
He or she should, he or she would sell,	*Il ou elle vendrait.*
We should or would sell,	*Nous vendrions.*
You should or would sell,	*Vous vendriez.*
They should or would sell,	*Ils ou elles vendraient.*

Compound Conditional.	*Passé.*
I should or would have sold,	*J'aurais vendu.*
Thou shouldst or wouldst have sold,	*Tu aurais vendu.*
He or she should or would have sold,	*Il ou elle aurait vendu.*
We should or would have sold,	*Nous aurions vendu.*
You should or would have sold,	*Vous auriez vendu.*
They should or would have sold,	*Ils ou elles auraient vendu.*

Imperative Mood.	*Impératif.*
Sell or sell thou,	*Vends.*
Let him or let her sell,	*Qu'il ou qu'elle vende.*
Let us sell,	*Vendons.*
Sell or sell you,	*Vendez.*
Let them sell,	*Qu'ils ou qu'elles vendent.*

Subjunctive Mood. Present Tense.	*Subjonctif. Présent.*
That I may or can sell,	*Que je vende.*
That thou mayst or canst sell,	*Que tu vendes.*
That he or she may or can sell,	*Qu'il vende ou qu'elle vende.*
That we may or can sell,	*Que nous vendions*
That you may or can sell,	*Que vous vendiez.*
That they may or can sell,	*Qu'ils ou qu'elles vendent.*

Imperfect Tense.	*Imparfait.*
That I might sell,	*Que je vendisse.*
That thou mighst sell,	*Que tu vendisses.*
That he or she might sell,	*Qu'il ou qu'elle vendît.*
That we might sell,	*Que nous vendissions.*
That you might sell,	*Que vous vendissiez.*
That they might sell,	*Qu'ils ou qu'elles vendissent.*

Compound Perfect Tense.	*Prétérit Composé.*
That I may or can have sold,	*Que j'aie vendu.*
That thou mayst or canst have sold,	*Que tu aies vendu.*
That he or she may or can have sold,	*Qu'il ou quelle ait vendu.*
That we may or can have sold,	*Que nous ayons vendu.*
That you may or can have sold,	*Que vous ayez vendu.*
That they may or can have sold,	*Qu'ils ou qu'elles ayent vendu*

Pluperfect Tense.	*Plusqueparfait.*
That I might have sold,	*Que j'eusse vendu.*
That thou mightst have sold,	*Que tu eusses vendu,*
That he or she might have sold,	*Qu'il ou quelle eût vendu.*
That we might have sold,	*Que nous eussions vendu.*
That you might have sold,	*Que vous eussiez vendu.*
That they might have sold,	*Qu'ils ou qu'elles eussent vendu.*

Infinitive Mood.		*Infinitif.*
Present.	To sell,	*Vendre.*
Perfect.	To have sold,	*Avoir vendu.*

Participles.		*Participes.*
Present.	Selling,	*Vendant.*
Past.	Sold,	*Vendu, vendue.*
Compound Perfect.	Having sold,	*Ayant vendu.*

FINIS.

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